Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1895. No. 39

These New Watches of Ours are Sellers.

JEWELLERY.

Some New and very pretty Rings, at prices that will surprise you.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL, JEWELERS, 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

The WESTSIDE

High Art Novelties.

Dress Stuffs - - - The most attractive range ever shown by us; in extent and variety surpasses all previous displays.

Scotch Tweeds - So serviceable, so stylish, so fashionable, and so cheap.

Cheviotine Serge Soft finish, easily draped, wears well. This is a strong autumn favorite.

Serges - - - - - - - Storm, diagonal, and navy, from 50c. to $1.75 per yard. Dye and finish unexcelled. Suitable for all and at suitable prices.

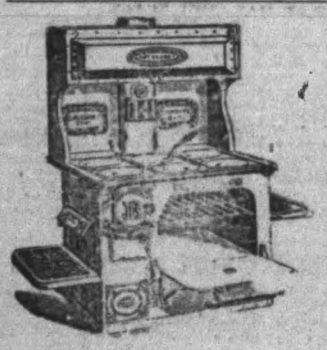
Jacquard Weaves Lustrous figures, choice designs, latest Parisian creations.

Showroom - - - - - We wish to draw your attention to the great advantage of having Wraps, Capes and Coats proofed against rain. By a new process, which has proved a great success, we had our Tweeds so proofed before being made up, and can confidently recommend the garments made from these Tweeds.

Although twelve cases more are due and will probably arrive in a few days, we have just put into stock 500 garments, including Capes, Coats, Ulsters, Jackets, Golf Capes, Etc. These are of the pride-pleasing, comfort-giving kind, and are built to fit the wearer, and the figure doesn't have to be built to fit them. Waterproofs for Ladies, Misses and Children can't be beat of the kind and quality that sell. Must be seen to be appreciated. Have a look.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

October 12, 1895.



Go to Cheapside For Heating Stoves

MAUDE—We must have a Heating Stove this Winter, dear.

CHARLIE—Well, go down to Cheapside and get one. They have a big variety and their prices are always right.

GEO. POWELL & CO., CHEAPSIDE, 127 GOVERNMENT. ST.

People Who are not Particular

What they pay are not particular where they buy—any shop will do; but in the end they are paying other people's bills. We know all about it—twenty-one years of it and we are sorry. Come along with your cash and we can save you money.

We are still selling a box of Electric Soap for 65c. Ross' bar, the best 5c. cake of soap in town. Look out for the larger sack of sugar for $1.00. Butter market taker a jump: creamery 25c., California roll 25c 3 lbs. prunes 25c.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

CHOICE FINNAN HADDIE

Just Received.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO., Government Street.

AN INDIAN MURDERED

The Nude Body of a Cape Mudge Woman Found on the Songhees Reserve.

There is no Clue to Her Murderers and the Case Seems Mysterious.

Police Are Actively at Work on the Affair—Inquest This Evening.

The body of an unknown Indian woman who had evidently been murdered was discovered on the Songhees reserve this morning. The case is a very mysterious one, and promises to prove perplexing to the police in unravelling it The best men on the city police force were striving, up to a late hour this afternoon, to ascertain the identity of the victim to give them a clue upon which to operate in working on the case. The body was found about 10 o'clock this morning by a young man named Godfrey. It lay in a clump of bushes some distance beyond the Esquimalt & Nanaimo bridge, and on the north side of the track. Mr. Godfrey was wandering about the reserve and came upon the remains accidentally. The body was in a nude condition except for a small bandage of cloth about one of the limbs, and was commencing to decompose from exposure to the hot sun of the last few days. Mr. Godfrey at once communicated with the city police, and they in their turn notified Coroner Cromptou, who directed that the body be removed to the public morgue at the market. Acting Chief Walker detailed Officers Perdue, Palmer and Medat to the case, and a minute examination of the remains and the spot where she lay was made. There were several blackened spots on different parts of the body, but it was in such a state that the unprofessional mind could hardly form an idea of the cause which produced them. There was a small string tied around the throat, and further examination of that part showed suspicious looking bruises. Some of the officers inclined to the opinion that death had been produced by strangulation. On the right arm was found the name "Sally" tatooed with ink. That discovery gave the officers the only clue to the woman's name. Eight or ten yards away from where the swollen and blackened body lay was the woman's clothing. The lot included the ordinary garments of female attire. Absolutely nothing to encourage the police in their work was found about the garments. There was nothing about them in particular to indicate that there had been a struggle. The nudity of the body seemed very mysterious and only one conjecture could be indulged in as to it. The theory was expressed that assuming it to have been murder the perpetrator of the crime evidently planned to spoil all chances of identification by destroying the clothes of the victim, and was prevented from doing so by some unknown circumstance. It was questioned if the woman died a natural death why was she in the midst of a thicket, and why, strangest of all were her clothes entirely removed and placed at some distance from the body. The surroundings did not reward the searchers with anything material, and there was nothing in particular in the markings of the ground or bush to give rise to suspicion of any kind. A number viewed the corpse as it lay in the bush, and among the rest several Indians, but none of them were able to identify her. The belief was expressed by some of them that she was a Fort Rupert Indian. She was, as near as could be told, about 23 years of age, well-built and had the characteristic features of the Indian. The body reached the morgue about noon, and Coroner Crompton directed Dr. John Lang to make a post mortem examination. That is being done this afternoon, and in case the plan to hold an inquest this evening is carried out that part of the evidence will be ready for the jury.

The police, as already stated, are bending their energies this afternoon to obtain the woman's name, and from that her friends and associates, and the identity of the people with whom she was seen last. It is believed that death came to her at least three days ago, and in that event, assuming that she was murdered, the guilty have had a good chance for flight. She is believed to be a stranger here, as the remains have been seen by several quite familiar with the local tribes, and they did not recognize her. As is usual at this particular season of the year, there are a large number of visiting Indians in the city. They are here, some to buy supplies and others to spend their money in carousal among the lower strata of their society. There have been many desperate quarrels among them, and it is not improbable that the woman was killed in a row over whiskey. However, the cause of her death has not been determined, nor are any of the real facts known, and opinions are purely speculative.

LATER.

At 3:45 this afternoon the police located a party of Cape Mudge Indians, who positively identified the body as that of Sally, a Cape Mudge Indian woman. They were sure of her identity, and were also able to describe her clothing accurately. They upset all calculations as to the time of her death by averring that they had seen her alive at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They say that she had not been drinking and appeared perfectly natural when they last saw her. The woman came from Cape Mudge with a party four days ago. Her only relative here is an uncle, who is being looked up by the police this afternoon.

The date of the inquest has been fixed for to-morrow at 11 o'clock in the morning. It is quite probable that by that time the police will have some additional evidence as to the woman's movements after 4 o'clock forthcoming.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Chinese Gamblers in the Police Court Yesterday.

Nanaimo, Oct. 18.—The Chinese arrested in the gambling raid were brought before Magistrate Simpson yesterday and although many of them swore they were arrested on the sidewalk, such was proved to be false. Three of the principals were fined $50 and costs while the others were let off on payment of $20 and costs, which amounted to $3 in each case.

The 290th anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot is to be celebrated at Wellington on November 5th, under the auspices of the Ladies' Orange lodge.

A movement is on foot among the business men to form a merchants' club in this city.

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS.

The Blair Government Supported by an Overwhelming Election.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 16.—The provincial elections to-day resulted in a sweeping victory for the Blair government. The total result, when the election in Gloucester is held next Monday, will give the government about four to one. York county was the only place carried by the opposition to-day, and there they elected their full ticket of four members. In St. John city four opposition men were elected by acclamation. Outside of these the opposition can possibly claim only one member, Sumner of Westmoreland, and he was elected as an independent. The opposition can therefore reckon on only eight sure votes in a house of 46. The names of those elected are:

St. John City.—Stockton, Shaw, Alward, Lockhart, all opposition, elected by acclamation.

St. John County.—McLeod and Dunn, government, by acclamation.

Charlotte.—Mitchell (provincial secretary), O'Brien, Hill, Russell, all government, by acclamation.

Queen's.—Blair (premier and attorney-general) and Farris, government, by acclamation.

Westmoreland.—Richard, Killam and Wells, government, and Sumner, independent opposition, all by acclamation.

King's—White (solicitor-general), Fowler and Scovil, government.

Sunbury.—Harrison and Morrow, government.

Restigouche.—Labillois and Mott, government.

Northumberland.—Tweedie (surveyor-general), Burchill, Robinson and O'Brien, government.

Albert.—Emmerson (minister of public works), and Levis, government.

Carleton.—Smith, McCain and Dibblee, government.

York.—Black, Howe, Pitts and Pinder, opposition.

Madawaska.—Martin and Bertrand, government.

Kent elected three government supporters and Victoria two. Gloucester will on Monday return three government men, as there are no opposition candidates. This will leave the figures 37 government and 9 opposition, counting Sumner of Westmoreland with the opposition.

—TONKA smoking mixture don't bite the tongue, and is cool, sweet and lasting. Try a ten cent package.

ARMENIAN AMELIORATION.

Turkey Has Accepted the Terms Proposed by Britain, France and Russia.

Document Awaits Only the Sultan's Signature—Every Point Was Conceded.

London, Oct. 18.—The British office, in addition to a dispatch from Sir Philip Currie, ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople, announcing that Said Pasha, Turkish minister for foreign affairs, had accepted the scheme for reform in Armenia, drawn up by Great Britain, France and Russia, is in receipt of an unofficial telegram announcing that the Armenian question is virtually settled.

Constantinople, Oct. 18.—Said Pasha has accepted the reforms for Armenia drawn up by Great Britain, France and Russia, and now awaits the signature of the Sultan. The scheme is almost identical with the proposals of last May, which are, in substance, that the governors of Van, Erzeroum, Sivas, Bitlis, Khartoum and Trebizond shall be Christian or Mussulman, according to the inclination of the populations, but either the governor or vice-governor is to be a Christian and the appointment confirmed by the Powers. Local and state officials are to collect taxes, and enough money is to be retained, before forwarding to Constantinople, to pay the expenses of the local administration. Complete changes will be made in the judicial system. Torture will be abolished and prisoners will be under surveillance. The police will be composed of Christians and Turks equally, and the laws against compulsory conversions to Islamism will be strictly enforced.

The ambassadors of the Powers expect that the whole question will be finally settled during the week by the promulgation of an imperial decree. Contrary to general expectation, the high commissioner charged with the execution of this system of reform will be a Christian. This was the hardest pill for the Porte to swallow, and for a long time it threatened to bring about the most serious complications. A Russian man-of-war has arrived here. The situation in Ismid is critical. The Christians are apprehensive of Turkish outbreaks.

WHAT IT HAS COST SPAIN.

A Brigadier General and 1996 Soldiers Killed in Cuba.

Madrid, Oct. 18.—It is officially announced that since the beginning of the campaign against the insurgents in Cuba the Spanish forces have lost one brigadier general, twenty-six superior officers, 150 other officers, and 1,811 soldiers, who have either died of disease or been killed by the enemy.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 18.—It is reported here that Brazil recognizes the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

New York, Oct. 18.—A special to the World from Washington City says: The Spanish government have acceded to the request of Secretary Olney, it is stated by a very high authority, and has restored diplomatic functions to Consul General Williams at Havana. The Spanish government explains that the order was issued from the Governor-general's office in Havana through a misapprehension.

ANOTHER BANK HAS BURST.

The Commercial Bank of Tacoma Gone by the Board.

Tacoma, Oct. 18.—The Commercial Bank, organized under the state law, did not open to-day. Judge Parker, at the request of the stockholders, having at 5 a.m. appointed S. M. Nolan, one of the directors, receiver. This action was brought about by City Treasurer McCauley calling on the bank to pay $6,300, the city's balance on deposit, on short notice, the city needing the money to pay interest in New York. The application was made by Fremont Campbell for the bank, and he was appointed attorney for receiver Nolan. The latter's bond was fixed at $25,000, with W. J. Coggswell, R. B Mullen and Judge Frank Allyn as sureties.

When the city's demand was made President Frank Allyn, called the directors together. They met yesterday at 5 p.m. and were in session nearly all night, deciding early this morning that it would be unprofitable to continue business longer. Papers in the receivership case were then prepared, with the object of liquidating. The bank's liabilities are between $40,000 and $50,000, and the assets over $160,000. The last statement of the Commercial bank made on May 31 showed: Loans and discounts, $235,369; cash on hand, $24,068; certificates of deposit, $13,461; deposits subject to check, $62,765; undivided profits, $18,710. The bank was organized in December, 1891. Its stockholders include a number of wealthy New York men. The officers and directors of the bank are: President, Frank Allyn; vice-president, O. K. Hiscock, cashier, Arthur Bridgman; W. R. Rust and J. H. Price.

—If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer why will it not in your case?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A general servant girl Apply 80 Superior street. oct18-tf

FOR SALE—New milch cow and in-calf heifer. Apply Hastie & Bannerman, Johnson street. oct18-3t.

LOST—Package of counter checks, dated Oct. 15th. Finder please return to the Times office. oct18-2t.

WANTED—A young girl as nurse for two children. 52 Second street. oct19-2t

TENDERS for bringing to Victoria fifty tons of hay, more or less, from Boundary Bay. For further particulars apply to Wm. McDowell, 94 Superior street, James Bay. oct19-3t

WANTED TO HIRE—By the month, by an English gentleman, a pony and two-wheeled trap; state terms. "Davkins," Times office. oct18-1t.

Wanted, 50 Men

At once, at Beaver Lake.

WALKELY, KING & CASEY.

sep25-tf

BROCKVILLE LIBERAL RALLY

Mr. Laurier Meets With an Enthusiastic Welcome at the Leeds Capital.

Manufacturer Frost's Views—Hon. G. W. Ross on the Government's Record.

Brockville, Oct. 10.—Enthusiastic, genuine and cordial as were the demonstrations in honour of Hon Wilfrid Laurier at Morrisburg and Prescott, truth compels the statement that even greater than these was the reception accorded the Liberal leader by the people of the Island City to-day. So eager were the people of all political faitns to see and hear the distinguished statesman and those accompanying him, that it was necessary to hold three large meetings. In eloquent, convincing language Mr. Laurier presented the platform upon which the Liberal party is appealing to the favor of the people, and in vigorous terms denounced the policy and adminstration of the government. Its course in dealing with the Manitoba school question received his condemnation. As to his own view of the subject, he made a clear, frank and straightforward statement, demanding that the government should ascertain the facts and then act according to them. That the meeting before which he expressed himself endorsed his position as a strong and reasonable one was evidenced by the demonstration of approval that his utterances produced.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross made a powerful arraignment of the government, and a complete exposure of its failure to discharge the trust reposed in it.

Other speakers were Attorney-General Longley of Nova Scotia, Mr. Frank T. Frost, of Smith's Falls, and Mr. James Cummings, the Liberal candidate in Brockville.

Mr. Laurier was met at Prescott by the reception committee of the Brockville Liberals, who accompanied him aboard W. H. Comstock's fine steam launch, the Albani, to this place. The reception committee was composed of these gentlemen:—Messrs. W. H. Comstock, J. M. Gill, president James Smart Manufacuring Co.; G. M. Cossitt, M. Cossitt, ex-Ald. D. W. Downey, Ald. N. R. Marshall, O. K. Fraser, W. A. Gilmour, W. H. Fredenburg, Ald. E. A. Buckman, James Cummings, Liberal candidate for Brockville; and Geo. A. Dana, M. P. P. After luncheon at Mr. Comstock's residence the leader was met by about 500 members of the local Liberal organization, who gave him a mighty cheer and then formed themselves into a guard of honor to accompany him to the Opera house, where the principal afternoon and evening meetings were held. Each man carried a banner, on which was a motto emblazoned with sound political economy. Streamers floated overhead and these also presented many economic truths. The citizens without respect to political distinction joined in the work of decorating the town in honor of a distinguished fellow-countryman. At the head of the procession was the Island City Band, and farther down the line 42nd Battalion band. The chief Marshall was Mr. F. B. Cossitt, President of the Young Men's Liberal Club. Those who occupied seats on the platform were: Sheriff Smart, Dr. Davis, Easton's Corner; Dr. Lane, Mallarytown; Mr. R. R. Phillips, Caintown; Dr. MacAulay, Messrs. I. N. Marshall, H. Bellamy, C. B. Stevens, C. H. Fulford, G R. Mallory, John O'Donohue, W. Patterson, Geo. B. Smart, M. White, E. Smith, Allan Turner, James Farr, A. A. Fisher, S. Meash, M. H. Bissel, O. E. Earl, Elgia Row, John H. Fulford, Bruce Carruthers, president of the Kingston Young Men's Liberal club; F. B. Cossitt, C. Ross, John A. McKenzie, secretary of the Reform Association; M. M. Brown, county attorney; John McNish, D. S. Booth, James Robertson, Frank Fairbairn, John M. Gill, president of the James Smart Manufacturing Co; Thos. Burns, T. K. Scovil; R. McNab, George R. Graham, E. J. Reynolds, Anson Mallory, Capt. Larkin, Col. Jackson, Isaac Cole, James Saunders, J. M. Clark, Ed. Glazier, John Loverin, Geo. S. Dunham, Herbert Horton, Anson Manhard, James Bullock, J. M. McMullen, Henry Freeland, J. H. McNish, Lyn; Geo. Dudley, Rev. W. W. Weeks, Moncton N. B.; Henry Caldwell, Rev. Mr. Wright, Lyn.

When Mr. Laurier appeared on the platform there was an enthusiastic outburst.

The Chairman, Mr. O. K. Fraser, made a brief introductory address. He spoke of the leader as being the brightest son of Canada to-day, and the audience endorsed the compliment by vigorous applause. In his panegyric upon Mr. Laurier the chairman said his followers liked him because he was a man who knew no distinction of class, creed or nationality. All he required in the way of a password from those who approached him was that they should wear the badge of honest Canadian citizenship.

Mr. James Cummings was most cordially received. He expressed his gratification at seeing the awakening of public opinion that was taking place throughout the country. The ship of state was in command of a captain whose friends even did not consider capable. The captain, who should have strong opinions and a strong policy in the interest of the country, was not prepared at all times to do his duty. There was a man in command who did not command, a crew that was mutinous, and the ship was drifting as she might. Mr. Cummings touched upon the tariff and gave a striking instance of the way in which it discriminates against the farmer. The farmer cannot import corn with which to feed his stock unless he pays duty upon it, whereas the Edwardsburg Starch Co. may bring in all the corn it requires free of charge. Mr. Cummings also explained the operation of the iron protection of $6 a ton, which, while it had failed to stimulate iron production in Canada, had injured the iron manufacturer and the purchasers of iron products. The government had inaugurated a policy of giving a rebate on exports to Australia to give the farmers of that country cheaper implements than the Canadian farmers could obtain.

MR. FRANK T. FROST.

Mr. Frank T. Frost, the well-known agricultural implement maker of Smith's Falls, as a manufacturer attacked the National Policy, and condemned it as an injury rather than an advantage to legitimate industries. He said that outside of the monopolistic industries that profited unfairly at the expense of the people, the manufactories of the country were just as flourishing prior to 1878 as they were to-day, and more so. The large body of manufacturers in the country were not robbing the country, but they were industries which by the readjustment of the tariff and by the imposition of duties on their goods were robbing the public. That was a very strong term to employ, but it was difficult to mitigate it. Mr. Frost instanced the sugar, coal oil and nail combines as evidences of the effect of a high tariff. "In 1878," said Mr. Frost, "there was a strong temptation to support the protective tariff. I know many manufacturers were carried over to the support of that tariff. I know many of them that were carried over then, who in looking back over the past fifteen years regret at this moment that they ever consented to give a vote for that protective tariff, because, after all, there are very few people in the whole Dominion of Canada that have benefited by it." Mr. Frost said that in the county of Lanark they formerly had some very nice little industries in the villages, but these had all been closed up and their work transferred to the control of the combines in Montreal and Toronto. "If there was no protective tariff," Mr. Frost said, "and we simply had a traiff for revenue, these manufacturers who are getting particular and undue benefit would be compelled to lower their prices to you and to me, otherwise outside competition would oblige them to do it. There is not a manufacturer in Canada in any line I know of who with free raw materials would not give the workmen more work, better wages and greater prosperity than we have had in the past." Mr. Frost said that there were scores of industries in Canada that did not derive one cent of benefit from the tariff. As a manufacturer he said that he believed that a revenue tariff and an economical government would promote the interests and prosperity of the country.

MR. JOHN WHITE.

Mr. John White, of Megantic, Que., spoke as a representative of the Protestant minority of Quebec. He said that he was one of 6,000 Protestants in a county with a population of 19,000. The Protestants were entirely surrounded by French people. The Protestants were gathered together in the centre of the county. If the French people had any desire to dominate them they had every opportunity; but they had no such desire. The demonstrations made in honor of Mr. Laurier in Ontario were returned to the English Protestants in Quebec a thousand fold. The French had never tried to take advantage of them, and to the good offices of Mr. Laurier was largely due the friendly feeling that existed. Mr. White referred to the Manitoba school question as a very thorny one. The treatment of it by Mr. Laurier had shown his great breadth of mind and his sympathy with all religious denominations. He desired to act judiciously and wisely. He believed that all races and creeds should have equal justice. Mr. White declared that in the part of the country where he come from there was no agitation over the Manitoba school question. The people of Ontario might think the whole French race was up in arms, but there was no such thing. It was just as quiet down there as it was here.

MR. LAURIER'S ADDRESS.

The cheers were deafening when Mr. Laurier advanced to receive an address, read by Mr. Fraser, from the Liberals of Brockville. Mr. Laurier's speech was frequently interrupted by applause of a kind which indicated that his views, so eloquently uttered, found favor with his hearers. The leader began with an allusion to the town of Brockville that appealed to all present. He said that the name of Brockville was always dear to him because it was associated with a man whose name was enrolled in the temple of fame, and so long as patriots continued to admire unswerving honesty and unswerving integrity so long would the name of Christopher Finlay Fraser be enthroned in the hearts and written in the history of his fellow-countrymen, and dear to those who had the privilege of being numbered among his friends. Mr. Laurier said that he was here perhaps above all things to speak on the Manitoba school question. It had been before the people for four years, and if it had not been disposed of before now it was not his fault, because he had no power at Ottawa. But the Conservative press did him the honor of calling upon him to settle it. It was not to the government at Ottawa that they appealed, but, day after day, and year after year, they appealed to the leader of the opposition to solve the question, so that the government might be free from embarrassment. He had no hesitation in saying that if he were in once he would not be at all backward to try his hand at the task. Nay, more, he had told the government more than once that it was not to him that the people of Manitoba had appealed, it was not to him that the petition of the minority or the protest of the majority had been addressed. It was to the government. Let them give their answer. Let them give their answer, and he would be ready to support that answer if it commended itself to his judgment. But the government said no; it is to us the petition has been addressed, but we will hold back until we know what are your views, and then perhaps we will be guided by those views and lifted out of our difficulty. More than once he had given his views to the house of commons. If the government had only followed that advice he thought we would be free now. He did not mean to say that the question would be solved; he did not go so far as that, but a reasonable initial step would have been taken towards the solution of what might be a dangerous question. Every right that was granted by the constitution was to majorities or minorities, and must be kept inviolate, and it was the duty of the government either to grant or refuse an appeal, as the facts of the case might warrant. The government, if it had the slightest prudence, before calling upon the Manitoba government to make a decision would say: "We have the right to exercise our power, but we will not do it. We prefer that you should settle this difficulty." Mr. Laurier went on: "Not only be fair but be generous to the minority, and you will satisfy not only the friends but every opponent of separate schools in every province."

There are here men who do not believe in separate schools; there are men who believe in public schools, but these men would be glad to see separate schools restored to the Catholics of Manitoba if it were done by the legislature of Manitoba, so that we might have peace and concord; but that was not the course taken by the government. The course taken by the government was to prepare a drastic order in council calling upon the Manitoba government to restore the separate schools, or, failing to do it, they would do it by the supreme authority of parliament. Could a more imprudent course ever be taken. Mr. Laurier, continuing, said that the government had come before parliament and said that they wanted to negotiate with Mr. Greenway. Mr. Greenway had offered a commission, but they would not accept it. If there ever was a government that had bungled a great question it was the government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. "I have no desire to make any

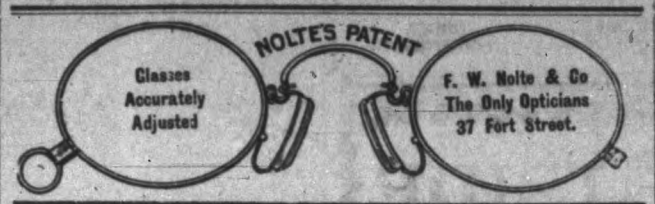
Continued on page 3.

A Point to Consider

Next time you are about to buy a PAIL or TUB, consider—wouldn't you like to have one "Unleakable," without hoops, light and tight, and which will last you with care 10 years? If so ask your Grocer for

E. B. Eddy's

Indurated Fibrewear, Tubs and Pails.



Mr. Jacob Wilcox of St. Thomas, Ontario, is one of the best known men in that vicinity. He is now, he says, an old man, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has made him feel young again.

"About a year ago I had a very severe attack of the grip, which resulted in my not having a well day for several months afterwards. I was completely run down and my system was in a

Terrible Condition.

I lost flesh and became depressed in spirits. Finally a friend who had been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it and I did so. I continued taking it until I used twelve bottles and today I can honestly say Hood's Sarsaparilla has restored me to my former health." JACOB WILCOX, St. Thomas, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It cures when all other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

—ONE NIGHT ONLY.—

Monday, October 21

Lincoln J. Carter's Scenic Production,

THE FAST MAIL

to Sets of Special Scenery. Flight of the Fast Mail. Niagara Falls by Moonlight, with Boiling Mist. Practical Working Engine and 14 Freight Cars, with Illuminated Caboose The Dago Dive. Realistic River Scene and Steamboat Explosion, and other Startling Effects.

PRICES: $1.00, 75 cents and 50 cents. Seats now on sale at Jamieson's.

FIFTH ANNUAL

JUBILEE HOSPITAL BALL

In the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Fort St.,

Thursday, November 7

under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess of Aberdeen.

Tickets including gentleman and lady, $3.00; lady's ticket $1.00. Can be had from any of the auxiliary committee or at T. N. Hibbens, Jamieson's, Davidson Bros, and Challoner & Mitchell's. Oct. 14-1w.

LECTURES.

THEOSOPHY.

Mrs. Harris, of San Francisco, will Lecture on

MANHOOD and GODHOOD,

At Theosophical Headquarters, 28 Broad Street, on

Sunday Ev'g, Oct. 20, at 8 p m.

ALL INVITED—FREE.

Per SS. Strathnevis

Direct from

JAPAN,

Another consignment of

RUGS and MATS

Including

Washstand Bathroom, Bedroom Rugs,

In fine quality of Matting, bordered. (These are new and very cheap.)

The "Yutakaoria Rug"

Is a special thing and we only have a few of this make.

WEILER BROS.,

51 to 55 Fort St.

ARCHITECTS

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT

Has removed to new offices, corner Broad street and Trounce avenue.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,

No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON,

Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 103 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & W. WILSON

PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS.

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 178.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—160 acres; 9 cleared; house, chicken house, and sheds; near McPherson's Station. Cheap at $1000. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

THE TRUMP WATCH—If you want a first class watch for a small amount go to J. Wenger, 90 Government street, near Post Office. Old Price $5.00, New Price $2.75. Oct. 3.—1m

TO LET

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, with every convenience and separate kitchen, or single bed sitting rooms, 63 Superior St. oct7-tf

TO LET—A 6 roomed Cottage with 3 acres of land under fruit trees, outhouses, etc., Foul Bay Road. Apply T. Elford, Shawnigan Lumber Yard, Discovery St. oct3-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

BROKEN BISCUITS—Plain and sweet; to be sold cheap. M. R. Smith & Co., Fort street. oct17—6t

M. H. McCABE AND GEO. IRVING have assumed the management of the Wilson Hotel, in connection with the Wilson bar. Joseph Byrne and Miss Rosie Skinner will conduct the dining room in a first-class manner. oct16-3t

SHOOTING FOR TURKEYS AND GEESe at Colwood Hotel, Oct. 31st. oc9-12t

WANTS.

WANTED—A first-class trousers maker; steady employment. Apply at once to Campbell & Co., merchant tailors, opposite the Driard. oc16-tf

WANTED—British Columbia mining stocks. State number of shares and price. Address Speculator, Times Office. Oct. 15 4 t.

WANTED At No. 81 Johnson street, ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing, boots and shoes. sep25-1m.

WANTED,

SEVERAL MEN

of good character, who can furnish horse and light rig. $75 to $250 a month. Applicants write fully.

THE BRADLEY GARRETSON CO., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED,

Young Men and Women

or older ones if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, can find employment in a good cause, with $60.00 PER MONTH and upwards, according to ability.

REV. T. S. LINSCOTT, Brantford, Can.

JEWELERS, ETC.

WALTHAM WATCHES, $7.

In solid silver cases, guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria.

Home For Sale

A beautiful site for a suburban home on Victoria Arm 20 acres, mostly under cultivation. Price, $4,500.

BEAUMONT BOGGS, 26 Broad Street

BROCKVILLE LIBERAL RALLY

Continued from page 2.

political capital out of this question. I have no ambition to carry my party into power whenever the gods, the false gods, whose heaven is on Parliament Hill at Ottawa, shall summon us to the polls. I have an ambition to carry my party into power then, but God forbid that I should ever carry the Liberal party into power by appeals to passions and prejudices, especially of a religious nature."

Further, Mr. Laurier said: "Upon this point, which deeply affects my fellow co-religionists in the province of Manitoba, I tell you this: I make no bones about it. I do wish from the bottom of my soul that they had the privileges restored to them, that are enjoyed by my fellow-co-religionists in the province of Ontario, and that are enjoyed by my friends of the Protestant persuasion in the province of Quebec, but, though I do wish it, I will never try to have those privileges restored except upon grounds which can appeal to Protestants and Catholics alike, and not to Catholics alone."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL LONGLEY.

Attorney-General Longley, of Nova Scotia, made a brief but effective speech, in which, as a messenger from the province by the sea, he expressed the confidence of the people there in Mr. Laurier, and their determination to unite with the other provinces in placing him at the head of the affairs of the country. They never stopped to think whether Mr. Laurier was French or English; all that they desired to know was that he was a man of high character, sterling integrity and brilliant attainments, and that he advocated a platform that commended itself to them. Mr. Longley made an earnest appeal for that toleration and common patriotism which is necessary for the creation of a great country. He then entered upon a discussion of the trade question. After pointing out some of its more glaring evils, he said that popular government was jeopardized by the creation of great combines authorized to levy taxes on the people, and that the people would have to fight once more the battle for popular liberty that was fought in the days of the family compact. It was not the Bowells, Haggarts and Carons that they had to fight. They could fight whole cowyards of such, and wipe them out of existence. It was their master, the combines, that they had to move against.

THE EVENING MEETING.

Another magnificent meeting was held in the evening, when the opera house was packed to the limit of its capacity. Many who were not on the spot when the doors were thrown open were unable to get in. Mr. Fraser, who made a model chairman, again presided. The speakers were Mr. Laurier, Mr. Ross, Attorney-General Longley, Mr. Cummings and Mr. White.

Mr. Ross was warmly greeted upon rising to address the meeting. He congratulated those present upon the magnificent demonstration, and the Young Liberals on their good fortune in having on their platform such an admirable specimen of a live, talented and energetic young Canadian as Attorney-General Longley. One reason why he (Mr. Ross) had accepted the invitation to be present was a desire to stand within the constituency that had given to the legislative assembly of Ontario one of the purest minded and most exalted statesmen that ever held a seat in a Canadian parliament. Another reason why he did come to Brockville was that he had much in common with his leader, Mr. Laurier. They were born in the same year, and entered parliament in the same year. Though Mr. Laurier had been born a Frenchman and he a Scotchman, for which both were entirely irresponsible, they were both good Canadians, and both were of the same political faith. The government was not representative of the Conservative party. It was a conglomeration—a band of heterogeneous materials—bound together from a common desire to keep office and enjoy the fruits thereof. The government did not represent the people, and what the people wanted was a premier and a government that did represent them. He believed the people in Canada were more in earnest about the next election than about any previous election. There seemed to be an awakening and a breaking up of the old political ties. Politics had been regarded as largely a matter of sentiment, as it was at the last election, when an appeal was made to support the old man, the old flag and the old policy, but he considered politics rather a matter of business. It was the duty of the people to find out what the government took from them and to see that it was properly expended. Ontario had no debt, but a surplus of $6,000,000. How was it with the Dominion? Since the government had come into power it had added $100,000,000 to the debt. He did not say that that had been all unwisely spent, but it was necessary for a business people to consider how much they could bear. Canada's credit was good, but was it a wise thing for 5,000,000 people to be carrying a debt of $252,000,000, and to be adding to it? No less than $6,000,000 was added to the debt last year. Although the United States went through a tremendous war, it has a debt of only $16 per head, while England, after pouring out millions in the Indian war, had a debt of only $84 per head. Canada's debt was $50 per head. Our annual interest account amounted to $10,000,000 a year, or $30,000 a day, or $1000 an hour. The province of Ontario had investments that brought to the people $1000 of interest every day. Although the people paid $38,000,000 into the treasury last year, there was a deficit of $4,000,000. In the last few years the government had borrowed $17,000,000 to make up deficits. There had been a large increase in the expenditure for civil government. While the population had increased 25 per cent. since Mr. Mackenzie's time, the cost of the civil service had increased 70 per cent., or from $800,000 to $1,367,000; fisheries had increased from $93,000 to $482,000; Indian affairs from $121,000 to $906,000; militia and defence from $618,000 to $1,419,000; superannuation from $106,000 to $283,000.

He did not know any more luxurious position than to be a pensioner on the bounty of the government. It was an outrage upon the taxpayers of the country that they should be called upon to support this pension system. There were pensions that might be defended, the men who received liberal salaries in the civil service had no claim upon the bounty of the Dominion, and the system was not consistent with democratic institutions. Mr. Vankoughnet, superintendent of Indian affairs, who was 57 years of age, and who received a salary of $3200, was superannuated last year with a pension of $2115. A successor was appointed who received a salary of $3200. The late deputy minister of public works received a pension of $3900 a year. Civil servants were supposed to pay into the treasury a portion of their salaries by way of drawback, and to receive pensions in proportion to what they had paid in. Thomas Hewitt had paid in $322 and drawn out $18,282. W. H. McRae had paid in $7[illegible] and drawn out $11,112. A. G. Reid had paid in $14 and drawn out $8931. F. B. Rubidge had paid in $482 and drawn out $39,916, and a man named Patrick had paid in nothing and drawn out $27,668. There had been a large increase in the number of clerks in the civil service, and while there were a minister of justice and a solicitor-general receiving salaries to attend to the law business of the Dominion, the government had in eight years paid $927,000 in lawyers' fees. In six years there had been paid out for advertising in the public press and elsewhere $2,037,000. He did not believe the government of Sir Oliver Mowat could stand two weeks in the face of an indignant public opinion if it were shown that there had been such rascally business management in Ontario as the transactions he had pointed out. The erection of the new parliament buildings at Toronto had been accomplished by good business management, within the estimate. The Curran bridge, which had been estimated to cost $123,000, had cost twice that amount. After Mr. Haggart's attention had been called to the fact that there was something wrong in the management of the work he had paid Mr. St. Louis' checks, aggregating $120,000. Then he turned round and sued Mr. St. Louis for $170,000, whereas it would have been a wiser thing to have stopped the payment of the money when he learned that things were not right. Mr. Ross went into the details of the disgraceful transaction, and showed how shamelessly the people's money was wasted. The Tay canal, which ran to Mr. Haggart's mill, had been estimated to cost $132,000. It had cost $476,000, and produced an annual revenue of $58. The Little Rapids canal, estimated to cost $44,000, had cost $300,000; the Galops channel estimated to cost $300,000, had cost $900,000. The Harris property in St. John, which was purchased by the government, was assessed at $66,000. Mr. Harris swore that it was worth $93,401, whereas the government for some inexplicable reason had paid $200,000 for it.

Turning to the trade question, Mr. Ross condemned the national policy because it had not kept the Canadian people at home. There were one million of them in the United States at the present time. Last year, despite the national policy, the failures in business aggregated $17,000,000. It had not lightened the burdens of taxation, nor had it kept up the price of farm products. In Mr. Mackenzie's time the average price of wheat was $1.11 per bushel. What was it now? The national policy reduced our foreign trade, and it has driven our commerce from the sea and sent our sailors to man the ships of other countries. It discriminated against British goods, the average duty on goods coming from Great Britain being 30 per cent., while on goods coming from the United States it was 27 per cent. The national policy did not improve business; it created combines, it discriminated against the poor in favor of the rich, it discriminated against the farmer.

There was an outburst of applause when Mr. Ross concluded his powerful speech.

Cheers greeted the announcement that Mr. Laurier would then address the meeting, and when he arose the gentlemen on the platform sang in chorus, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The leader spoke briefly, acknowledging the kindness which he had received at the hands of the citizens of Brockville.

The demonstration wound up with a torchlight procession. There were about street was in a blaze of light as they marched through to the music of the bands. This was the final tribute paid to the leader.

To mitigate the disappointment of those who were unable to gain admittance to the opera house an overflow meeting was held in Victoria Hall. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Dana, M. P. P. Mr. Laurier, who spoke briefly, was given a cordial reception. The other speakers were Mr. Ross and Mr. Cummings.

OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

In the Canadian Magazine for October appears an article on Esquimalt and Victoria by Arthur Inkersley, who gives the impressions of a transient visitor, well disposed but not always thoroughly accurate. George H. Ham, the well-known compiler of C. P. R. literature, writes of the Northwest. All military men in Canada will be much interested in Col. Denison's article on Lord Wolseley. He relates his personal recollections of the new commander-in-chief, and tells of the latter's connection with the famous Red River expedition, bringing to light many facts connected therewith. Goldwin Smith has a bright article in the same issue criticizing the Canadian Copyright bill. Although he takes an anti-Canadian stand his views are worthy of more than passing notice. Important articles by J. Castell Hopkins and the Rev. Dr. Scadding also appear, as well as a department conducted by Ella S. Atkinson (Madge Merton). Book lovers will find an article on Isabella Valancy Crawford by E. J. Hathaway, a review of Conan Doyle's latest book by the editor, and four pages of book notices. The Canadian Magazine never was better than it is in this issue, containing as it does contributions from over a dozen of Canada's leading writers.

The friction which continually exists between the Hindoo and Moslem factions of British India is well described in Harper's Magazine for October by Edwin Lord Weeks, who has embellished his paper with fourteen illustrations of Indian life. Only a lover of woods and streams could have written "At the Sign of the Balsam Bough." Rev. Henry van Dyke, the author, spends his summer vacations in the Canadian forests and among the salmon waters, and his description of the careless, open-air life makes the reader wonder whether, after all, much of the so-called civilization is worth while. "Alone in China," by Julian Ralph, is a new departure in fiction. The heroine is the daughter of a wealthy Pittsburgh manufacturer, who marries a Chinaman engaged in a diplomatic mission at Washington. The story concerns itself chiefly with the troubles of the American bride in her Oriental home, and is based on Mr. Ralph's observations of the domestic customs of China during his journey. The British royal family is never so much at home elsewhere as it is in the Scottish estate, Balmoral, purchased by the late Prince Consort, and greatly beautified by the Queen. An article describing the royal pleasures at Balmoral appears in the October Harper's under the title of "Queen Victoria's Highland Home," with illustrations by Joseph Pennell. The second paper by Richard Harding Davis, "Three Gringos in Central America," describes a journey from the interior of Honduras to the western coast, and the queer capital Tegucigalpa, in which there is nothing which was not either made on the spot or brought on horse or mule back over the mountains. Charles Dudley Warner, in the "Editor's Study," writes entertainingly of the progress of civilization in England, which he finds evident in the increased gayety of the people, in the quiet and beauty of London, and the growth of the democracy which is going on rapidly in spite of the queer and contradictory survival of British caste. Mr. Warner's first poem also appears in this number. It is a sonnet called "Bookra."

"Cuba's Struggle for Freedom," by Frank Clark, is a timely article in the October Cosmopolitan bearing on the present troubles in Cuba. Mary Thern Carpenter contributes a description of Gibraltar, in which, by the aid of graphic illustrations, the strength and picturesqueness of the great fortress are well set forth. Rudyard Kipling concludes his jungle stories with "Mowgli leaves the jungle forever," and the thousands of young and old who have been charmed by these quaint tales will keenly regret the leave-taking. "The Nixy's Chord" is concluded, almost coincidently with the death of the talented author, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. "State Universities," by Richard T. Ely, gives an interesting history of the growth of these institutions. There are other articles on subjects of interest, the usual supply of poetry and interesting departmental matter. The "examples of recent art" are reproduced beautifully.

You Can Believe

The testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest people who have actually found in their own experience that Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, creates an appetite, strengthens the system and absolutely and permanently cures all diseases caused by impure or deficient blood.

HOOD'S PILLS for the liver and bowels, act promptly, easily and effectively.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—Liberty Art Serge makes neat table covers, curtains, etc. Weiler Bros. agents for British Columbia.

FOR PAPA.

Needs socks and the little one knows it. They are attractive garments she's holding up, but exactly such as we are carrying in our fall stock of furnishings. Our half hose, like the African race, won't lose their color and are A1 values. Papa can't put his feet into anything better at any price, and who would deny his feet a snug encasement? Say good-bye to summer and supply your wardrobe with the needful selections from our first-class stock at reasonable prices.

T. L. BROWNE & CO.

Gents' and Boys' Outfitters,
82 Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C.

A PLUGGED DOLLAR

Is as big around as a good dollar, but it won't pass. Same way with a Plugged Suit. Poor trimmings, poor workmanship, and antiquated styles give the suit and its wearer away every time and won't pass with well dressed gentlemen.

We don't make any of that kind here.

WE DO make proper Clothing at Popular Prices.

Our aim has always been—not to turn out cheap, sloppy garments blown together by unskilled labor—but to honestly build up the Best Garments in British Columbia for the least money. Nuff sed.

JOHN McCALLUM,
THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
Next to Times Building, 28 1-2 Broad St.

—Warmth and vigor accompany good digestion. Adams' Tutti Frutti is a wonderful aid to digestion. Refuse imitations.

—The Detroit Drydock Co., of Seattle, have been awarded the contract for building two twin-screw light-draft gun boats for the United States navy. Moran & Co., of the Seattle Foundry, are building a torpedo boat for the government.

People Who Weigh and Compare

Know and get the best. Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, has won a wide and wonderful popularity. At its introduction it was submitted to expert chemists, prominent physicians and famous cooks. All of these pronounced

Cottolene

a natural, healthful and acceptable food-product, better than lard for every cooking purpose.

The success of Cottolene is now a matter of history. Will you share in the better food and better health for which it stands, by using it in your home?

Cottolene is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

Can be Obtained from your Chemist.

Take no Substitute.

Don't forget, these Remedies have been

Publicly Tested

and proved to be superior to any other.

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Co.

MUNICIPAL.

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

NOTICE

Cormorant street, between Douglas and Blanchard, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

City Hall, Oct. 15th, 1895.

NOTICE

Johnson street, between Blanchard and Quadra, is closed to public traffic.

E. A WILMOT,
City Engineer.

City Hall, Oct. 15th, 1895.

NOTICE.

Blanchard Street, between Pandora and Chatham Streets, will be closed till further order.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

City Hall, Victoria, Aug. 26, 1895.

NOTICE

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk, is closed to Public Traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

au5

NOTICE

Birdcage Walk, between Superior and Michigan Streets, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oct2

MISCELLANEOUS

JOSEPH SEARS,
House and Sign Painter,

PAPER-HANGING, DECORATING, GLAZING ETC. CORNER OF BLANCHARD & JOHNSON STS.
se 23-1m

Received To-Day
CHOICE FINNAN HADDIE.
R. H JAMESON,
Grocer, - - - - 33 Fort Street.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

Massachusetts Benefit Life Association

$100,000.00 deposited with the Dominion Government. The Association issues new and improved policy contracts. They embrace all the provisions that the experience of the past seventeen years has suggested as practicable and desirable for the insured. Prominent among its policy contracts are the new Industrial Policy, issued the 1st of October this year; latest out. This policy will carry immediate benefit for the face value, weekly premium plan; New Incontestable Policy, Ordinary Life, 20 Years' Deferred Dividend Policy, the Five and Ten Renewable Term Policy, and the Special Credit Policy. The Association issues policies from $1000 to $20,000, with a definite promise to pay in full. Write for particulars, to George G. Bigger, Manager for B. C., 212 Westminster Ave, Vancouver, B. C.

OCTOBER.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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27	28	29	30	31	—	—

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

A CRISIS.

The ink on yesterday's Times was not dry when a breathless messenger reached the office and ordered the instant withdrawal of the government advertisement about private bills. It was explained, or allowed to be inferred, that the order, which appeared in the Colonist, was all a mistake—an unauthorized act of Mr. Speaker's—a joke of the organ's—a change of front by Col. Baker, whose phenomenal capacity for blundering is well known—in fact, it was such a terrible departure from well-established rules that, if the advertisement were not immediately withdrawn there was imminent danger of something terrible happening in government circles, if, indeed the character of the Times would not be affected. The whole thing appeared so ridiculous, particularly the feverish haste in cancelling the order, that it was evident that Col. Baker was for the moment in charge, for no subordinate official could act so foolishly. However, the ad. having been withdrawn and Tammany become itself again, the general bungler from Yale and the bungling genius from East Kootenay may settle if they can who is responsible for exposing at once the stupidity and smallness of the combination.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

It seems to be the self-imposed task of our morning contemporary to "set the world right" as to the true feeling now existing in the public mind of Great Britain regarding the trade question. Whenever an Englishman gives publicity to an opinion in favor of protection, whether under the guise of fair trade or any other of the numerous shams that have been put forth with more or less plausibility by English protectionists, our contemporary forthwith takes it up as a text for an editorial to show that the public mind of Great Britain is trending towards the system that almost ruined that country half a century ago. One of such articles appeared in a late issue. It appears that one Mr. Frederick Blood, an English manufacturer, has published a pamphlet favoring "fair trade," a fallacy which most reading people believed had received its quietus at the hands chiefly of the Conservative party of England some years ago. In this pamphlet are given the opinions of some Englishmen of more or less prominence. The opinion quoted by our contemporary is that of Mr. Lowther, M. P., who avers that "free trade is all rot," that in order to "baffle the demon of foreign competition" they must "return to protection," and that agriculture can be made profitable in England only by the adoption of a sliding scale of duties which would maintain the price of wheat in that country at 40 shillings a quarter. "My sliding scale," says Mr. Lowther, "would be so arranged as to bring the price up to this point, but as soon as 40 shillings was touched, the duties must cease to be levied." This expression of opinion is commended by the Colonist, as showing the "trend" of public feeling in Great Britain in favor of protection.

Now, nobody wonders that there are protectionists like Mr. Blood, a manufacturer, and Mr. Lowther, a landowner, in England. The wonder is that there are so few of them that have the hardihood to express their opinions. Human nature is about the same all the world over, and when men think they can shape the laws of a country to their personal advantage they are not usually slow in attempting to do so. But that Mr. Lowther has any great following in England in favor of a re-enactment of the sliding scale is much to be doubted, in view of the fact that not long ago so good a judge of British public sentiment as Lord Salisbury stated that to attempt to tax the food stuffs of the English people "would bring about a condition of affairs scarcely distinguishable from civil warfare."

Doubtless his lordship is right, for he has not forgotten, and the people of England have not forgotten, that it was a sliding scale of duties on wheat and other grain that caused such frightful havoc in England fifty years ago. People were dying by starvation literally by hundreds for want of that cheap food which was importunately knocking at the doors of the country for admission, and which the sliding scale prevented from entering. There is no instance in the history of the commerce of the world that shows so clearly the futility and the iniquity of protectionism as its application in the case of British agriculture. From 1815 to 1828, there was a fixed duty of 80 shillings per quarter on imports of wheat to the mother country; and from 1828 to 1845, when the abolition of the corn laws took place, the sliding scale, which was still designed to keep the price of wheat up to 64 shillings, was enforced. This sliding scale provided that when the price of wheat was

At 73s. the duty was 1s. a quarter
At 72s. the duty was 2s. 8d. a quarter
At 62s. the duty was 24s. 8d. a quarter
At 56s. the duty was 30s. 8d. a quarter
At 46s. the duty was 40s. 8d. a quarter
At 36s. the duty was 50s. 8d. a quarter

The import duties on wheat were thus to be increased proportionately to the cheapness of wheat in the English market, and by this means it was calculated that an even price to the farmer of at least 64s. per quarter was to be maintained. What was the result? Unquestionably the price of wheat was maintained; but, surprising as it may seem, never had distress been so deep and widespread among the farmers and farm laborers as during those years. Committee after committee of parliament was appointed to enquire into the cause of agricultural distress, and the reports of each of them deplored the wretched condition of the farmer and the farm laborer. In Miss Martineau's "History of the Peace," we find this testimony as to the condition of the country generally in 1841, the year in which Sir Robert Peel took office:

"The distress had now so deepened in the manufacturing districts as to render it clearly inevitable that many must die, and a multitude be lowered to a state of sickness and irritability from want of food; while there seemed no choice of any of the manufacturing classes coming out of the struggle at last with a vestige of property wherewith to begin the world again. The pressure had long extended beyond the (agricultural) interests first affected; and when the new ministry came into power, there seemed to be no class that was not threatened with ruin. In Carlisle, the committee of enquiry reported that a fourth of the population was in a state bordering on starvation—actually certain to die of famine, unless relieved by extraordinary exertions. In the woollen districts of Wiltshire the allowance to the independent laborer was not two-thirds of the minimum in the workhouse. * * * In Stockport more than half of the master spinners had failed," and so on the report ran through many districts.

These facts show plainly enough what the sliding scale did for the working people of England. No wonder Lord Salisbury predicts civil warfare as the result of any attempt to re-enact the duties on wheat and other food stuffs, for he knows the people would not stand it. They have been through the fire and they dread it. But Mr. Lowther wants to have the sliding scale again, and the Colonist affects to see in his statement of the case a sign that the people of England are returning to protectionism.

But why was it, that, with the price of wheat and other grains artificially maintained at such an enormous figure in England, the farmers and their laborers were still in such a deplorable condition? The cause is not difficult to find. In England nearly all the farmers are tenant farmers, and when the law said that the price of wheat should be maintained at 64s. per quarter, the land owner fixed the rental price on that basis, so that while the sliding scale greatly enhanced the value of the land to the owner, it left the tenant farmer in a worse position than ever. Mr. Lowther, the wealthy land owner, wants to return to that condition of things. But it really would not have mattered a very great deal, so far as the general prosperity of the country was concerned, if those farmers had been the owners of the land themselves instead of tenants. If they had been owners of their farms, the class "benefitted" by the high duties would have been larger, no doubt, but the injustice perpetrated on the non-farming population of England would have been just as great, and the awful scenes of desolation and death from starvation, of which the history of those unhappy times furnish so many and such piteous pictures, in the manufacturing districts, would not have been witnessed in a light any the less fierce.

The Globe:—A Conservative contemporary has unearthed a conspiracy to drive Sir Richard Cartwright out of the Liberal party. There has been a rather stupid Conservative conspiracy for many years with that end in view, but its prospects of success are growing, if possible, more gloomy.

Exposure to cold damp winds, may result in pneumonia unless the system is kept invigorated with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

S. F. & C. For All Points on Puget Sound
"F. S. & C." applied to steamer Rosalie means, fast, safe and comfortable. This new steamer leaves Victoria daily at 9 a.m., except Sundays, for Port Townsend and Seattle, arriving at Seattle at 4 p.m., connecting with steamer Flyer daily for Tacoma, and Great Northern trains for all points east and south. Returning—Steamer leaves Seattle at 11:30 p.m. daily, except Sundays, arriving at Victoria at 6:30 a.m. Local and through tickets at Great Northern R.R. office, 75 Government street.

—To correct any phase of indigestion and build up the system use Adams' Tetti Frutti. Take no imitations.

A LITTLE COMEDY.

Founded on Fact.

"I went to the editor of a daily newspaper the other day, "said an acquaintance of mine, whom I casually met on the street, "with the purpose of getting a letter published, and this is what happened":

"Office of The Daily Coajutor; editor's sanctum. A portly individual discovered seated in editorial chair. Enter, writer of letter, in fear and trembling."

Writer of Letter—"Good morning."

Portly Individual (gruffly)—"Morning."

W. L. (in winning manner)—"Are you not the leading newspaper of the province?"

P. I. (less gruffly)—"Yes," (with a pompous air) "we are the people."

W. L. (with more confidence)—"I left a letter for publication. Did you see it?"

P. I.—"Oh! ah! yes, but" (in a magnificently indifferent manner) "I haven't read it."

W. L.—"Will you kindly have a look at it; it is an answer to another letter which appeared in your paper yesterday?"

P. I.—"Oh! I don't have anything to do with that department;" (with an immensely important air) "you must see our editor; nothing is published without his sanction; he, (ahem,) is away at present."

W. L.—"Am I to understand, then, that no one attends to that important office in his absence? Are not you entrusted—"

P. I. (quickly forgetting himself).—"Me! No! Impossible! At least—you see—Ah! well," making a snatch at the harmless little bit of MS.) "I will look at it." (Proceeds to read it. W. L. takes a seat. Before the end of first page P. I. starts, moves uneasily in his chair, then looks up and says): "But this is casting doubts on a concern which we," (pompously) "The Daily Coadjutor, have thought fit to puff up." (A pause).

W. L.—"Well?"

P.I.—"Well," (throwing it down on the table) "leave it here; I must see-er about it. Just leave it, will you?"

W. L.—"With pleasure; I shall be obliged, however, if you will kindly let me know this morning whether you will publish it or not. Good morning." (Exit W. L.)

"In about an hour's time the letter was returned to me," said my acquaintance, "no reason being given for its refusal."

"Didn't it appear at all?" I asked.

"Oh, yes; it was accepted and published by another paper, whose columns are always open to the fair discussion of any subject, and but for the fact that it is usual to answer a letter in the same paper in which it appeared, I would never have asked The Daily Coadjutor to publish mine."

"Did you hear any thing from the D. C.?"

"Nothing more than a gratuitous insult to my name, which, as they did not publish the name, had no force, and I took no notice of it."

"Well! Well!! and they talk about the press being the voice of public opinion!" I said.

"Yes, but with papers like the Coadjutor it is the voice of the party who pays," rejoined my acquaintance, as we parted at the corner.

—For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Mrs. Bridges requests all children who are to take part in the operetta, "The Tyrolean Queen," to attend at Institute hall on Saturday at 2 o'clock, sharp.

—Gentlemen of refined taste chew BEAVER tobacco exclusively. For purity and richness of flavor it has no equal. Try a plug.

THIS IS OUR WEEK
—FOR—
Bargains
—IN—
VIOLINS
Our Windows will Display Prices.
Violins from $1.50 upwards.
WAITT & CO.,
64 Government Street.

A Terrible Fall
.....is certainly bad enough, but the .....fall that is near us brings wet, ...and wet feet is the worst kind .....of wet. But try a pair of
Dick's Old Country Waterproof Boots,
.....which will give you dry feet all .....winter.
Old Country Boot and Shoe Store,
91 Johnson Street,
Bet. Broad and Douglas.

THE "K"
Boot is a good friend—to the man who wears it—to the man who sells it. It has been our friend and the friend of many of our customers, because it has never been surpassed for warmth water-tight and good-wearing qualities. We have them suitable for both City and Country wear. See that your feet are cold-proof by getting a pair. It is unquestionably the right thing for winter wear.
A. B. ERSKINE,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

A GREAT GIVE-AWAY
In Odd and Sample Lines } FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Men's Congress and Laced Boots
ALL SIZES.
Goods formerly $5.50 and $6.50 now going at $2.00.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
J. H. BAKER, - - 63 Government Street.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S
Imported... Underwear
Has Just Arrived.
200 Dozens Just to Hand,
At
GEO. R. JACKSON'S.
We Need — Money and room for this immense stock.
You Need — Underwear for winter so close at hand.
Now do a stroke of business and take advantage of our necessities and buy Saturday, 19th inst. The cheapest place in the world to buy Underwear is at
GEO. R. JACKSON'S, 57 Government St.

FOR
HEATING STOVES
Of all kinds, shapes, styles and prices go to
Perry & Turner,
42 Johnson Street,
Dealers in Builders' Hardware, Stoves, Tinware and Graniteware, Sheet Metal Work, Sky Lights and Roofing, Plumbing and Heating.

Our Prescription Department

Is the pride of our Store. You will consult your best interests by bringing your Prescriptions to us.

CYRUS H. BOWES, 100 Government St.

Graduate Ontario College of Pharmacy,

TELEPHONE 425

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Coal hods at Cheapside.

—Lamps, Lamps, Lamps, at away down prices; making room for new goods. Weiler Bros.

—At the regular meeting of Peerless lodge, I. O. O. F., to-night there will be initiations and other important business.

—The government have accepted the resignation of John Nelson, of Cobble Hill, of the position of fence viewer for Shawnigan district.

—In the last act of the "Fast Mail" to be presented at the Victoria theatre on Monday evening, there will be a scene of Niagara Falls said to be very realistic.

—The little ten-year-old Chinese girl who died yesterday on Herald street was buried this morning from Hanna's undertaking parlors. She was of Christian parents.

—The lady who rides a wheel should step off and into the Lansdowne House show room, 86 Yates street, to see the pretty style sailor hats that came in by to-day's express.

—At the regular meeting of the Royal Arcanum council held last evening in Sir William Wallace hall, everything passed off very satisfactory to all. The society is progressing very favorably.

—The steamer Rainbow left this morning for Alberni with a party of Victorians who intend having a look at the mines. Among those who went up were Capt. John Irving, M. P. P., William Wilson and M. McGregor.

—W. H. Armstrong gives notice of his intention to apply for a private bill at the next session of the legislature incorporating a company to operate traction engines and cars on the Cariboo road and tributaries. The proposal is a novel one here, and its operations will be watched with a warm interest.

—The Gold Hills Mining Company, of Spokane, with a capital of $50,000, has been registered to do business in British Columbia. The Otter Flat Gold and Platinum Co., of Vancouver, has been incorporated by S. K. Twigge, B. J. Cornish and A. B. Diplock. The capital is $200,000 in $5 shares.

—The first shipment of this year's crop of hops was forwarded to England last evening via the Northern Pacific railway. The shipment was made by Mr. J. Downey, of Saanich, and consisted of 66 bales. The hops were well baled, and if this, combined with good quality, counts for anything, they should bring good prices.

—The United States revenue cutter Commodore Perry has returned from Behring Sea. According to Captain Smith the Perry on her cruise steamed about 11,000 miles and overhauled 20 sealing schooners that were hunting in the western part of the ocean. None of them were found to be violating the international law regulating the method of hunting the animals.

—The sealing schooner Herman has returned to San Francisco with 1057 skins. The crew of the vessel report that early in May last off the Japanese coast they passed a spar with a piece of sail clinging to it and a rudder. No marks could be seen about either piece of wreckage to identify the vessel they were from. On the way down from the Behring Sea some heavy weather was met and a sea breaking on the deck damaged four of her boats.

—There was another long list of whiskey cases, principally involving Indians, heard in the police court this morning. Marr, Jim, Howard and Joseph Lascelle were convicted of being drunk, and fined $5 apiece with the usual of option of ten days. Asmeter, Morris, Emma, and Jimmy Thompson were convicted of having liquor in their possession, and fined $25 apiece with the usual option of a month in jail. Willie, arrested on the same charge, was remanded until to-morrow for further hearing. Ah Tong for supplying was fined $50 or three months. Wm. Daily and C. Carlton received the same sentence, while the case of Harry James was adjourned along with that of Willie to obtain some evidence to rebut a few statements of the accused.

—China tea sets at Cheapside.

—Sir John Lubbock's celebrated 100 books. Special prices and list. Johnston's, Douglas street.

—Raffle for the two-year-old colt sired by Kisber will take place at the Leland House on Saturday evening.

—The Northern Pacific Steamship Co. has asked the United States government to cancel its contract for carrying deported Chinese to China.

—Frank Morris, a young sealer, received a slight wound in the shoulder and neck by the accidental discharge of his shot gun while out hunting in Lake district yesterday. Dr. Hall dressed the wound.

—Within a very short time coal from Mr. Jordan's mine at Wellington will be placed on the market. The short line of road from the mine to Nanoose bay has been graded, and rail laying is about to commence. Seventy men are engaged on the work.

—The Occidental and Oriental Fair Association has been formed at Tacoma for the purpose of holding an Occidental and Oriental fair in that city in 1900. The association numbers among its members most of the prominent citizens of Tacoma. Col. C. W. Griggs is president, Frank B. Woodruff, vice-president and Samuel Collyer, secretary.

—Through the efforts of Elmer Dier, son of W. A. Dier, a party of young men, consisting of Fred Nickerson, W. Kinsman, H. Northcott, J. McKeown and Elmer Dier, has been organized and will leave on Saturday for St. Thomas, Ont., where they will attend the business college located at that city during the winter term. They go east over the C. P. R. and will be absent about six months.

—Another Chinese leper will shortly join the colony at Darcy Island. Officer McKenna left this morning for Kamloops, where the leper now is to bring him down. He will be placed in a box car by himself and in that manner taken to Vancouver. From there a steamer will take him to the island. The Chinaman has been residing at Notch Hill near Kamloops. Dr. Lambert in his report on the case says the man has already lost two toes and a finger and his face is badly disfigured.

—The sealing schooner Favorite, Capt. Laughlin McLean, arrived home from her sealing cruise this morning. She was 11 days from the sea to the coast and four days from the west coast to Victoria. She got 1,647 skins in Behring sea, which with 150 taken on the coast in the first part of the season, brings her season's catch to 1,797. Capt. McLean has nothing of a special nature to report. He was boarded several times by the American cutters, but the skins were only overhauled once, and then only partially. The schooner docked this morning and will discharge skins this afternoon.

—The break in the Nanaimo-Vancouver cable was found late this afternoon near Point Gray. It is thought probable that the cable was caught in the anchor of some vessel moored at that place during the recent fogs and was broken either by the vessel dragging her anchor or when it was hauled up. Of course the operators, who haven't had much else to do since the break occurred, have other reasons to offer, such as the cable being worn out by the "hot" messages sent to various individuals, and the break being gradually enlarged by letters, dots and dashes leaking through. It is expected that the wires will be in working order by this evening.

—In a recent issue of the Kingston Whig appeared the following paragraph concerning a clergyman with whom many Victorians are familiar: "Rev. J. Starr gave a thoughtful and earnest discourse at the Sydenham street Methodist church on the subject of Christ-like living. Mr. Starr is a preacher of undoubted power. His style is simple, direct and forceful. There is an air of sincerity and naturalness about it that is very attracting. It is a treat to hear him read from the scriptures. His language is usually well-selected and appropriate. He can tell a story to perfection, and when he draws a picture he is careful as to the accuracy of the details. Last night he was illustrating the case of a man dead to sin by a dog that had been trained to "play dead." He sketched the animal stretched out as he had been trained to dispose himself, with closed eyes and rigid limbs. He told how vain it would be to try to tempt that dog with meat, how useless it would be to call him or try to coax him back to life till the magic word of the master had been uttered, and to make the picture as realistic as possible the minister actually whistled two or three times in the manner of calling a dog. And so naturally did it fit into the picture that it did not seem at all out of place, even though the place was the pulpit and the occasion a Sabbath evening service.

MESSAGES BY MAIL.

Van Horne and Party Arrive—A. Q. St. George Fined $10.

The following dispatch was received this morning from Vancouver, having been sent by mail. The break in telegraphic communication had not been repaired up to to-day, so that Victoria has been cut off from the outside since Wednesday.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 17.—Sir William C. Van Horne and party arrived here this afternoon.

A. Q. St. George has been fined $10, or in default two weeks' imprisonment, for disturbing the classes at Mount Pleasant public school.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

$3. BEST CABINETS $3.

$1. MANTELLOS $1.

JONES, Photographer,

59 1-2 GOVERNMENT ST

FARRELL SHOOTING CASE.

Case Adjourned for a Week and Bail of Witnesses Reduced.

None of the evidence in the case of William Farrell charged with wounding Georgie Douglas was gone into at the city police court this morning when it was called. The accused was not represented, and when his name was called took his place in the dock. He was dressed the same as when arrested, and were the long rubber boots he had on when he left the sealing schooner. Acting Chief Walker stated that Miss Douglas was too ill to appear, and asked the court for a week's remand. The request was granted and all of the witnesses were directed to attend on that day. The bond of George Scow, held as a witness, was renewed. Acting Chief Walker also made a motion for a reduction in the bail of James Farrell, which had been fixed at $1,000. He said he thought $250 would answer as well and that the young man could furnish it. Magistrate Macrae said he would gladly grant the request. Reference was also made to John Farrell, the elder brother, and Mr. Walker said that he could not obtain bonds to the extent asked. The magistrate said he would make no distinction between the two brothers and made an order directing that John Farrell's bail be reduced to $250.

It is believed that the brothers will be able to furnish the reduced amount of bail at once.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—M. H. Nevill, J. Morray, Mrs. Knapp, O. Kitely, A. Goldberg, G. Goldberg, R. Campbell, Jim Spears.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—E G Wheeler, M Hurst, D McFain, Mrs Watson and daughter, W J Cussack, J Ox, H P Shaw, F Fink, H Brown, E Bordel.

Per steamer Yosemite from Westminster—Mrs T S McLaughlan, Miss Harris, Mrs Matthews and family, Mrs Good, Miss Simpson, Miss Louise, R Porter, W Hoosen, S Robertson.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—C Undernut, C McFarlane, G B Johnson, Mrs Emerson, C F Higgins, R M Blackmer, A F Sharpe, L W Wills, Miss Gray, R G Penn, W Taylor, Z G Goldberg, S F McKechern, J Dempster, D R McKechern, F F Burns, J Burns, N H Allen, Mrs J F Hicks, Rev C J Cosen, Rev J F Betts.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Henry Young, R J Mott, E Pimbury, Alexandra Lake Ice Co, M Langford, MacGregor & J, Lowenburg & Co, L L & Co, S Leiser & Co, Diplock Book & Stationery Co, J & A Clearinue, H Mahbelt, F R Stewart.

Per steamer Yosemite from Westminster—R P Rithet & Co, Brackman & Ker, R Porter & Sons, S Leiser & Co, R J Knott, C R King, Mrs R Carmichael, J Hutcheson, W J Pendray, W Marchant, Mrs Harpenny, F R Stewart, Imperial Oil Co, W Comerville, R Baker & Son, Sing Kee, T Smolski, J & A Clearinue, Kwong On Tong, D W Gillies, Sere & Co, Erskine & Wass, Speed Bros, Dryard Hotel, U K N Co, Turner Beeton & Co, Wah Yuen, Hastie & S, Mrs Matthews, Carl Cook, G Heuerman, W Jones, A S Erskine, R Maynard, T Earle, Dr Hasell, Mrs C J Wakes, Fell & Co, Cox Peters, D R Ross.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Central Elec Co, E Wall & Co, D Spencer, Lenz & Leiser, D R Ross, G & McL, Ames Holden Co, G E Kinsler, Langley & Co, T Haughton, R P Rithet, J Percy, Miss M Rotterull, C Brand, G W Allen, A Air, Turner B & Co, A Ruster, M Power, S O'Brien, T Weldon, Tonnie & Stewart, W Stevenson, McDonald & Walker, F J Dowley, P Steele, White & Sloan, R Noble, A Beckel, Charles Taylor, C Langberg, Corporation of Victoria, F R Stewart, H Waxstocs, W J Brady, J W Brown, W Lough, Mineral Creek M Co, Dom Exp Co.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—H. Mansell, John Earsman, R. H. Jameson, S. Schoen, Hartman & Co., Harurress Clark, Perry & Turner, P. McQuade, H. Clark, Mrs. J. M. Knapp, J. W. Buckley.

—Ayer's Hair Vigor, which has outlived and superseded hundreds of similar preparations, is undoubtedly the most fashionable as well as economical hair-dressing in the market. By its use the poorest head of hair soon becomes luxuriant and beautiful.

—Carpenters' tools at Cheapside.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

Are You Particular

About your Clothes? If you are call and see us. We like to do business with people who are particular. In fact our Large Stock, which is full and complete, was selected with an idea of catering to the patronage of those who are particular about their clothes.

CAMPBELL & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,

Cor. Broad St., and Trounce Ave., Opposite Driard.

MEN'S Overcoats

Superior in workmanship and finish to custom made garments, and at a much lower price. Don't Fail to see these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

S. Reid,

122 Government Street.

OUR FALL

And Winter Stock is now complete. The last shipment has just arrived, and now awaits your inspection. Prices to suit the times.

KINNAIRD, THE CASH TAILOR, JOHNSON STREET.

FALL AND WINTER SUITS

R. J. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor, 101 Douglas St.,

Will sell all his fall suits at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, as follows: $35 Suits for $25; $30 Suits for $20; $25 Suits for $18, and $20 Suits for $15. If you want a suit, now is your chance to get a first-class one cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed as to fit and workmanship. No trouble to show the goods.

101 DOUGLAS STREET.

We Don't Want Customers

Whose sole aim is to buy the cheapest trash of clothing they can find.

We Haven't Any Clothing

Of that kind. Don't buy it. But if you want Clothing that while cheap and medium priced is

Honest

In its make and good as gold, come and see us, we can please you in style, price, and finish.

CAMERON, THE CASH CLOTHIER, 55 JOHNSON STREET.

EVERY COLLAR TRADE W MARK GUARANTEED

BOTTLED WIND

PERFECT FITTING AIR COLLARS
LIGHT COOL ELASTIC EASY
SURE CURE FOR SORE SHOULDERS
FIFTY-SEVEN TONS TEST
DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE ONLY
APPLY TO YOUR DEALER OR
SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS ETC TO
THE GULLINE PNEUMATIC COLLAR CO.
VICTORIA B.C.

NO SWEAT PADS

3 REASONS

Why you should buy Sehl-Hastie-Erskine's Furniture in preference to any other:

1st—Because this firm have long enjoyed the reputation of keeping the best Furniture that can be produced, both in medium and finest grades.

2nd.—Because their assortment is unequalled.

3rd.—Because they are now sacrificing their entire stock at less than cost price. Won't it pay you to buy now?

SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE FURNITURE CO., LT.,
Government Street.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

WHO HIT "B. C. FIRST"?

To the Editor:—"B. C. First" has another effusion in this morning's paper, and the views to which he gives expression show that his hat is full of bees.

His first effusion was so manifestly prompted by personal animus as to be beneath the contempt of any common sense individual. Perhaps Mr. Bostock's paper has hit "B. C. First" in a tender spot some time or other. However, he shows himself in both letters to be a remarkably bad lawyer, for he builds his case on pure suspicion, and proceeds to weave around it, for support, a net work of mythical ideas which he mistakes for solid facts which should be used as evidence. In a word, without an iota of proof, he assumes that the owner of a paper is cognizant of all that appears in its columns. Responsible for the consequences he may be, but not necessarily cognizant, which makes a vast difference.

"B. C. First" breaks most flagrantly the unwritten law that he so ably champions, namely, that we should encourage British capital to come into this country. Mr. Bostock has shown his confidence in this province far more materially than any London speculators occupying back-room offices in Lombard or Throgmorton streets. He has come here and invested solid cash in many parts of the country, while those who make such a lot of blow and puff have been "floating companies" a la spider and fly, and waiting in their back-room offices for the fly to come along. There has been too much of the "sucker" playing business with British Columbia investments; the British public has been gulled with Canadian schemes to too great an extent already, and when we get a man like Mr. Bostock, who so materially shows his confidence in the capabilities of the country, it is surely unfair to come out with such evident malice. I venture to wager that Mr. Bostock, without floating companies with long strings for names, and without any blowing or crowing, has, by himself personally, and through his influence, induced more solid cash investments in British Columbia than all these great trumpeters together. X. Y. Z.

"BRITISH COLUMBIA FIRST."

To the Editor: Over the above anonymous signature we have in yesterday's Colonist a most dispicable effusion of political rancor, in which, assassin-like, the writer stabs a political opponent because he is the owner of a paper in which the editor very properly in course of his bounden duty to the general public criticises a mining scheme which he regards as a "wild cat."

A company was formed with a capital of £50,000, to purchase and work certain mines, more particularly the Lillooet gravel benches. For several years the principal part of these benches was held by a Victoria syndicate, who did a little work each year. The English syndicate examined these gravel benches in 1894, but nothing was settled. This year certain prospecting holes were sunk in the gravel. Fifty thousand pounds was too small a sum, hence a fresh scheme, of which the Lillooet gravel benches was the backbone, capital £300,000, less £67,000, which no doubt will be accounted for later on. Now, whether this is a good, honest scheme or a "wild cat," a short time will tell. If the first, the company has been much maligned, the onus of which rests with the English papers; if the last, no punishment would be too severe for the promoters, for an immensity of harm will have been done to this province.

It is manifest the English press, more particularly the Saturday Review, which can be thoroughly relied upon, does not look upon the scheme with favor; in fact the scheme condemns itself, vide Statist, September 28. I opine that no intelligent person after reading the series of resolutions that were to be passed by the promoters of the scheme on the 3rd of this month will say honestly that any other conclusion could be arrived at by the English press. The Province, very properly for the public weal, publishes what can only be construed an an honest and unbiased criticism of the Lillooet-Fraser River Cariboo Gold Fields Company, Limited.

In the letter of B. C. F., under consideration the writer asks, "What is the chief object of the company? Simply to acquire and develop mining properties in this province, and especially in those sections denoted by its name." If we may judge by the matter published in the columns of the Province, forwarding bona fide mining is its specialty, therefore it is manifestly sheer folly to accuse the paper of running down or writing tirades against Mr. Barnard's company. (Why Mr. Barnard's company?)

The question is: what has Mr. Bostock got to do with the matter? Why has his name been brought into the question? It is well known that he has had as much to do with the criticisms on the Barnard company in the last two issues of the Province as the writer of this letter. It is well known that he established this paper, not for any profit but to try and stop some of the crying evils and wrong doings carried on openly to the detriment of the Province and public weal. For what he has done we cannot be too thankful. With the same object in view Mr. Bostock offers his services as a representative at Ottawa; he (Mr. Bostock) does not go there for the few dollars, the little pickings, and a free pass on the railway, thereby binding himself to support this outrageous monopoly that is dominating the province. It goes without saying that the district that sends Mr. Bostock to Ottawa will have a representative that will be respected not for his wealth but for his abilities and determination to have right done.

I am not acquainted with Mr. Mara, and until I am convinced otherwise I will not believe he would so lower himself as to try and make political capital by encouraging any of his supporters in belying his opponent. British Columbia First can hardly be credited with ordinary common sense if he expects to succeed in his design. Sufficient will be known about the Lillooet-Fraser River, Cariboo Gold Fields Company, Limited, before the election to prove that the criticism of the Province was not only an actual necessity but a benefit to the owners of bona fide mines. B. C. F. charges Mr. Bostock with being a chee-chaco (new comer.) There is no doubt that the intelligent electorate are fully conscious of the fact, that the salvation of this province depends on their sending men of integrity to represent them, even if they are new comers, i. e. chee-chacos. Mr. Mara has no doubt many things to recommend him to the electors, but the fact is a change of representatives at Ottawa is an absolute necessity, and if we may judge that is the general opinion throughout the province, and though I have never spoken to Mr. Bostock but twice, my opinion was formed that he would be a most creditable representative. Common report confirms this. It is the bounden duty of Liberals to step in and take up the pen in a question like this where his hands are tied, it being impossible to reply to an anonymous writer. Of all the mean things the man animal can be guilty of there are none worse than deliberately insulting a man or belying him and not giving him a chance to defend himself. Any one known to be guilty of this outrage should be scouted out of decent society. Read the disgraceful repetitions of B. C. F., in which he tries to incite the ill will of the the electorate of the Yale-Cariboo, Kootenay district. "Think of a man who while seeking their confidence and support is doing all he can through the sheet that he owns to cast suspicion on a scheme that will if successful (which B. C. F. evidently doubts) in its operations, bring a large amount of prosperity into their midst." After reading this rotten twaddle we can form a fair idea of the calibre of B. C. F., and say most fervently, "Save me, oh save me, from such friends."

H. J. ROBERTSON.

Victoria, Oct 16.

—Human life is held too cheaply when the individual who needs a tonic for his system, seeks to cover his wants by purchasing every new mixture that is recommended to him. Remember that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a well earned reputation of 50 years' standing.

You Won't Feel the Wind,

no matter how damp or penetrating it is, if you have a layer of

Fibre Chamois

in your **coat, vest, jacket cape or other wrap.** It defies all breezes, and adds no burden of weight, furnishing at the same time the stylish stiffness and body required in any garment.

Try it as a **warmth producer** for men's women's and children's clothing; you will find wonderful comfort at slight expense. **Light, Medium** and **Heavy** weights, with the **name on each yard.**

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stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes

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General Steamship Agency.

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Allan line, Laurentian	Nov. 2
Beaver line, Lake Huron	Oct. 30
Beaver line, Lake Superior	Nov. 6
Dominion line, Mariposa	Oct. 26
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FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard line, Campania	Oct. 26
Cunard line, Umbria	Nov. 2
American line, Paris	Oct. 30
American line, St. Louis	Nov. 6
White Star line, Teutonic	Oct. 30
White Star line, Britannic	Nov. 6
Red Star line, Westernland	Oct. 30
Red Star line, Noordland	Nov. 6
North German Lloyd, Trave	Nov. 2
North German Lloyd, Lahn	Nov. 5
Anchor line, Furnessia	Oct. 26
Anchor line, Circassia	Nov. 2
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Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

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STEAMER MARY HARE.

Running in connection with the Victoria and Sidney Railway, will sail, weather permitting and business offering, as follows:

MONDAYS — Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train for Cowichan, Vesuvius Bay, and way ports; returning connects with evening train for Victoria.
TUESDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor and way ports.
WEDNESDAYS— Leave Ganges Harbor at 6:00 a.m. for Sidney, connecting with morning train for Victoria.
THURSDAYS — Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train for Ganges Harbor, Nanaimo and way ports.
FRIDAYS — Leave Nanaimo at 7:00 a.m., for Sidney and way ports, connecting with evening train for Victoria.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to Victoria and Sidney Railway Agents. oct10-1m

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Manager.

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Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

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To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 18 knots				Victoria Route. S.S. "City of Kingston."				TONNAGE 1147
8 30 pm	Lv	M 1	...	*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	28	Pt.	Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	...	Seattle...	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	116	...	*Tacoma...	81	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

*Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B.C.
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 225 Morrison St., Portland, Or.

GOING TO CHICAGO OR ANYWHERE EAST?

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Three (3) First Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria as follows:

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a.m.; St Paul 8:10 a.m.

Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 8 p.m.; Chicago, 9:45 p.m.

Leave Minneapolis 6:00 p.m.; St. Paul 7:05 p.m.

Except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8:00 a.m.

Leave Minneapolis 7:30 p.m.; St. Paul 8:10 a.m.

Daily. Famous North-Western Limited. Has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee. Breakfast in Dining car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.

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Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5.40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9.00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5.30 p.m. same days.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 24.

To take effect at 8 a.m. on Friday, April 5, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

North Bound, Read Down. No. 2 Pass. Daily.	North Bound, Read Down. No. 4 Pass. Sat. Su.	STATIONS.	South Bound, Read Up. No. 1 Pass. Daily.	South Bound, Read Up. No. 3 Pass. Sat. Su.
Dp. 8.00 am	Dp. 4.00 pm	Victoria	Ar 12 30 pm	Ar. 8 30 pm
8.04	4.05	Hillside	12.26	8.15
8.11	4.13	Russ'n's	12.19	8.08
8.17	4.16	Esquimalt	12.05	7.58
8.23	4.22	Shawn'n's	11.59	7.52
8.27	4.26	Parsons Bay	11.55	7.48
8.31	4.30	Cedar Hill	11.51	7.44
8.36	4.35	Cordova Bay	11.46	7.39
8.41	4.40	Sooke Road	11.41	7.34
8.46	4.45	Gordon's	11.36	7.29
8.52	4.51	Keating	11.30	7.23
8.57	4.56	Brentwood	11.25	7.18
9.03	5.02	Mt. Newton	11.19	7.12
9.06	5.05	Cordova Bay	11.16	7.09
9.10	5.09	Keatings	11.12	7.05
9.15	5.14	Gordon's	11.07	7.00
9.20	5.19	Brentwood	11.02	6.55
9.25	5.24	Saanichton	10.57	6.50
9.32	5.31	Keatings	10.50	6.43
9.36	5.35	Deep Cove	10.46	6.39
9.40	5.39	Brackman's	10.42	6.35
9.45	5.44	Westholme	10.37	6.30
9.50	5.49	Chemainus	10.32	6.25
9.57	5.56	Oyster Bay Siding	10.25	6.18
10.03	6.02	Oyster Bay	10.19	6.12
10.10	6.09	Nanaimo	10.12	6.05
Ar 10.30 a.m.	Ar 6.30 pm	Wellington	Dp. 9.50 am	Dp. 5.50 pm

On Saturdays and Sundays

Cheap Excursion Tickets will be issued to and from all points, good to return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for 15 days, including day of issue.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents at Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo stations.

A DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27,

Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Luis Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv Victoria .....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo ....Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office Victoria station, Store Street. ap25

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CHINA AND JAPAN.

SS. "ASLOUN," due Victoria about October 20; will proceed to Honolulu, H.I., via Portland, and is the only steamer for Honolulu during the month.

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The splendid New A1 iron steel screw steamer Alameda, Thursday, Oct. 17, at 2 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

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S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, Nov. 9th, 1895, at 10 a.m.

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NEW FALL GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

Fine Tweed and Worsted Suits,
$5 00, $6 00, $7 50, $8 50, $10 00, etc.
Boys' Strong School Suits,
$1 50, $1 60, $2.00, $2 25, $2 40, etc.
Boys' Tweed and Serge "Knickers" 75c. per pair.

No Old Shop-Worn Stock to work off, but FRESH CLEAN GOODS at LOWER PRICES than ever.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson Street.

GOOD VALUE. LOW PRICES.

DURRANT'S BAD RECORD.

Endeavored to Entice Miss Lucille Turner Into Emanuel Baptist Church.

The Prosecution Has a Great Deal of Evidence to Offer in Rebuttal.

San Francisco, Oct. 18.—Miss Daisy H. Wilson has made a statement to the police about the visits Henry E. Snook paid to her house during the first week of April.

She said Snook visited her on the afternoon of the 4th of April on a business errand; that while there he had remarked that on the day previous he had called, but had been unable to get in. Miss Wilson remembers the conversation perfectly, and this fact has strengthened the impressions of Snook that it was on the afternoon of April 3rd that he met Blanche Lamont and Durrant on Bartlett street in the vicinity of Emanuel church. Snook had from the first thought he had met the young people on that date. He stated that he was satisfied he saw them, yet when it came to testifying he wanted to rely on something more certain than his own impressions.

Miss Wilson has told him, as well as the police, that it was on the 4th of April that he told her that he had been at the house on the previous day. Miss Wilson will, in all probability, be called as a witness for each side. The prosecution wants her to verify Snook's statement that he was at her home on the afternoon of April 3rd. The defense will put her on the stand for the purpose of discounting Snook's statement.

Janitor Sademan is to take the stand to dispute Durrant's statement that he requested the accused to repair the electrical device used for lighting the sun-burner. Durrant told in detail how the electrical button got out of order and how Sademan came to him and asked him to make the necessary repairs. Sademan says now that he never made any such request. When he takes the witness stand the janitor will say that Durrant placed the electric-lighting apparatus in the church in January of this year, and that it remained in perfect working order, so far as he knew, up to the time of the murders. The only time he ever spoke to Durrant regarding the electrical device, he says, was when he complimented the young student on the successful manner in which the apparatus acted.

Durrant's statement that he frequently received orders from the trustees of the church to repair the gas fixtures will also be disputed, as will also his claim that he was always paid for his services. The trustees are A. Spaulding, P. D. Code, E. Worth, A. B. Yovel and Charles W. Taber. They have been subpoenaed, and will testify that none of them ever asked Durrant to make any repairs. The treasurer, J. A. Davis, declares that the accused student was paid only on one occasion for fixing the electrical apparatus. The amount paid was $4, and was to cover the expense of some batteries which Durrant had purchased.

J. Pax Cooper and H. Morrison, both reporters, are to be called by the prosecution to impeach the evidence of H. N. Marshall. The latter testified that he had a conversation with Detective Gibson on the 14th of April, in which a number nine shoe figured conspicuously. Cooper and Morrison interviewed Gibson at the same time, and they swear on the stand that in the conversation no such statement as Marshall claims was made by the detective.

Phillips and Oppenheim may be recalled, for the purpose of adding a few details to their evidence regarding Durrant's visit to the pawnbroker's place in order to dispose of one of Blanche Lamont's rings.

An important feature of the rebuttal testimony will be a statement from several detectives and others to the effect that a person lying between the two ceilings of the Emanuel Baptist church cannot hear the tones of a piano being played in the Sunday school room. Durrant, it will be remembered, testified that shortly after he began to repair one of the gas fixtures in the church he heard George R. King practising on the piano in the Sunday school room. There has been some experimenting at the church during the past few days, and the results show that Durrant must have a remarkably keen ear if his story is true. Several persons who boast of good hearing located themselves above the sun-burner, where Durrant says he was when he heard the piano, and they listened intently to catch the sounds of the instrument while a big policeman pounded on the keys. They could hear nothing. Neither could the piano be heard from the organ loft. A person sitting in the auditorium of the church, which is directly above the Sunday school room and the piano can hear faintly the notes of the piano, but sounds do not reach the recesses above the ceiling.

The gallery of the Emanuel church is not supplied with pews, because the main floor has, until quite recently, been ample to accommodate the worshippers. Since the murder, however, the attendance at the church has increased to such an extent that many people have been compelled to stand. It was suggested to the trustees that by furnishing the gallery with seats everybody might be accommodated, and for a time they seriously considered the proposition. The trustees have, however, decided to postpone action in the matter until after the close of the Durrant trial. They realized that a great many of the people who have been attending the church of late go there out of idle curiosity only and are not bona fide worshippers. They fear that at the close of the services many would insist upon visiting the belfry, which is accessible from the gallery, and would seek to inspect other portions of the church which have been referred to so frequently during the celebrated trial. The trustees do not propose to cater to this morbid desire and for the present will keep the gallery closed to visitors.

The cost of the Durrant trial to the city and county is an item of no small interest. Roughly estimated, the case has, since July 22nd up to date, drained the treasury to the extent of nearly $9000. The salary list of the court officials and prosecutors forms the chief item of expense. Judge Murphy, for instance, has drawn for his services just $1 less than $1000. Then come District Attorney Barnes, who draws a salary of $416 a month, with a bill of $1248. Assistant District Attorney Peixotto's services has cost $750. Clerk Morris has drawn, at the rate of $175 a month, $525, and his assistant, Andrew Branch, $225. There are six deputy sheriffs in attendance at the trial, each drawing $100 a month, thus making a total of $1800 to be added to the expense account. Captain Lees has drawn $450 from the treasury for the part he has taken in the trial, and Detives Seymour and Bohen were paid $375 each. Aside from the salary list there are witness fees for persons subpoenaed from outside counties amounting to $125. The court stenographer draws $10 per day and has already been paid $600. In addition to this he gets 15 cents per folio for transcribing the testimony, and that has footed up to $900. For the copies of the manuscript he gets 10 cents a folio, making a total, so far drawn, on this account of $200.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson opened his sermon at last Sunday's service by saying: "When our enemies say a good word for us we have scored a moral victory. The idea is absurd that if a man is really good he will have no enemies. It is a delusion. Good people cannot live in the world without disturbing it. Publicans don't like total abstainers. Merchants whose prices vary according to the appearance of their customers don't like honest people. The men who live by their wits don't like the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

"Don't let us despise our enemies. They are useful. They make us wiser; they help us to train our patience; they send us to the throne of grace; they constrain us to choose our words and watch our steps; they educate us; they make new men of us. Our enemies, if we could only think of it, are our best friends. I love my enemies, not merely because Christ told me to do so, but because their enmity is the best of discipline. Show me a man who has had no enemies and I will show you a man who is undeveloped in all that is truly good."

Miss Lucille Turner promises to figure as a more conspicuous witness in the Durrant case than was at first imagined. Durrant's attorneys intend to do their utmost to throw cold water on Miss Turner's testimony. They are afraid of it, and this very fear makes them determined, if possible, to break the young woman down. They realize that it will be very difficult for the jury to regard the prisoner as an inoffensive, irreproachable young man after hearing Miss Turner tell how he endeavored to entice her into Emanuel Baptist church for the ostensible purpose of a medical examination. The story, coming from Miss Turner herself, will be doubly effective, and the attorneys for the defense are fully aware of the fact. They realize the situation perfectly, and, were it not for two witnesses they have in readiness, would manifest considerable uneasiness over what Miss Turner may say.

The defense has maintained strict silence about these witnesses. With the exception of Durrant no one has spoken of them, and their identity remains a secret. Durrant was willing to give an outline of what their testimony would be and to enlarge on its value to the defense, but he declined to give their names. He said that the two witnesses were his friends, and that they had visited Miss Turner shortly after his arrest. Durrant claims that the young men were entire strangers to Miss Turner, and called on her merely out of curiosity, to see what kind of a girl she was. They intended, if possible, to induce her to relate the unpleasant experience she claims to have had with Durrant.

The prisoner further stated that without the least hesitation Miss Turner told the strange young men the story to which she afterwards testified at the preliminary examination. He also said that she gave them all the details and seemed neither embarrassed nor annoyed at discussing such topics with young men. Durrant claims that her friends were amazed at Miss Turner's lack of conventionality, and on leaving her home went directly to him. He said these young men were willing and even anxious to take the stand. Miss Turner has heard that these two strange young men are to be witnesses, but she is not in the least disconcerted over the fact. She absolutely refused to discuss the matter, but from another source it was learned that the two young men did call at Miss Turner's home on Sunday afternoon shortly after the discovery of the murders. They represented themselves as newspaper men, and said they had come for the purpose of having Miss Turner identify Durrant's handwriting, a sample of which was on a paper one of the men drew from his pocket. Miss Turner recognized the handwriting as some that had been taken from the library catalogue, but she did not propose to acknowledge it to the visitors. She told them to bring her a catalogue if they wished her to identify the writing of Theodore Durrant. After a few casual remarks the young men left. During the conversation there was no allusion made to Miss Turner's experience with Durrant.

The friends of the young lady are furious at the bare possibility of these men swearing to any immodesty on her part, and threaten trouble if the defense puts them on the stand as witnesses. Miss Turner has never discussed her unpleasant experience with Durrant, even with her most intimate friends. She told the story to her aunt, Mrs. Vogel, the morning after the discovery of the murders, and in the afternoon her cousin, Dr. Vogel, gave the information to the police. Miss Turner never made a statement to Captain Lees or any one else. The only time she has spoken of the affair outside her own home was when she testified at the preliminary examination.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

INDIANS AND WHISKEY.

Police Sent on a "Wild Goose Chase" Last Night.

Last evening a gentleman engaged in mission work on the West Coast called at the provincial police office and stated that there was a lot of whiskey on the Indian schooner Labrador. A party, consisting of two provincial officers and five city officers, was immediately organized to make a raid on the schooner. The officers went down by different routes and simultaneously boarded the schooner and entered the cabins. The Indians were all sound asleep and perfectly sober, and a thorough search failed to reveal a drop of liquor. The Indians complained bitterly of being so unceremoniously turned out of their beds, and the officers, after apologizing to the dusky natives, had to retreat through a jeering crowd who had assembled on the wharf to see the promised fun. The police are very often fooled like this by well meaning men, who no doubt believe all the whiskey stories told them by Indians, who are well known to be great exaggerators. A short time ago a letter was received from the West Coast, in which it was stated that an Indian chief with three braves went to arrest two whiskey sellers. The white men were engaged in eating their midday meal and had got a bottle of whiskey on the table. To make a case out against the men, one of the Indians took a drink, after which the four of them arrested the white men. The latter induced the Indian chief to try them at once, which being done, they were fined so many bottles of whiskey for the chief and so many for the other three Indians. Of course this story may be correct, but it seems very unlikely that whiskey sellers, who always go well armed, would allow Indians to handcuff them.

The police know that there is plenty of whiskey consumed by the West Coast Indians but without a proper patrol steamer and a large force of men, they are powerless to stop it.

—Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists. Langley & Co. wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Carpets beaten by machinery at Weiler Bros; all dust is removed by this process.

To Cheer up, Use Adams' TUTTI FRUTTI

Sold by Druggists and Confectioners.

It Aids Digestion wonderfully, and gives tone to the system.

See that "TUTTI FRUTTI" is on each wrapper.

Refuse Imitations.

APPEARANCES AT FIRST SIGHT

Are not everything in a suit of clothes. You want your Fall suit to appear well for several months. That's where the quality of our goods and workmanship will tell—Our prices are low.

CREIGHTON, Fashionable Tailor, 86 Government Street.

To the Farmers.

—GO— —TO— NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.

61 YATES STREET, AND BUY AN

Emperor Potato Digger.

BEST ANTI-COMBINE COAL,

FROM SEATTLE,

For sale at J. E. PAINTER'S, 25 COMORANT STREET.

COAL! COAL!

City Coal Depot.

The oldest Coal Yard in the city reopened, with the best quality of Seattle Coal on hand. Present Office, Store St., opposite Telegraph Hotel.

W. WALKER.

DODDS' MAMMOTH COLLECTION —OF— BULBS FOR $1.00.

6 Hyacinths,	Mix.	12 Crocus,	Mix.
6 "	Grap "	3 Chionodoxa,	
1 Easter Lily,		10 Tulips,	Mix.
1 Calla	"	3 Oxalis.	"
5 Freesias,		3 Iris,	"
3 Oxaraxis,	Mix.	3 Narcissus,	"
1 Ixia,		3 Anemone,	"

207 FORT ST.

1895 1896

PENDRAY'S PRIZE COMPETITION.

Twenty Prizes will be given for the 20 largest number of Electric Soap Wrappers sent in by October 1st, 1896:

1st Prize ... $20.00
2nd " ... 15.00
3rd " ... 10.00
2 Prizes of .. 7.50 each
4 " " .. 5.00 "
6 " " .. 2.50 "
5 " " .. 1.00 "

For particulars and conditions see small bills sent out with all Electric Soap.

Take notice—No wrapper of any kind will be eligible unless the name of W. J. Pendray is upon them. Refuse any other Electric Soap, and see that every wrapper has the name printed upon it of "W. J. PENDRAY."

For Puget Sound Points.

The fast steamer Sehome, Chas. E. Clancy, master, leaves here every morning excepting Sundays, at 9 o'clock, for Port Townsend and Seattle, arriving at Seattle at 4 p.m., connecting with the N. P. R. R. train for the east. Returning she leaves Seattle at 10 p.m. daily excepting Sunday, arriving here at 6 a.m. Tickets at Northern Pacific railway office.

—New line of pocket cutlery just opened at Fox's, 78 Government street. Shaving outfits a specialty, guaranteed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Samuel Rickets, are requested to send particulars thereof to Robert Porter or Thomas Shotbolt on or before November 1st, 1896, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to us forthwith.

ROBERT PORTER,
THOMAS SHOTBOLT,
Executors.

oct10-td

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that William Joseph Jeffree, of the City of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, clothier, has, by deed dated the 26th day of September, 1895, assigned all his personal estate, credits and effects which may be seized and sold under execution, and all his real estate, to George Chester Shaw, of the city of Victoria aforesaid, commission merchant, in trust for the benefit of all the creditors of the said William Joseph Jeffree.

The said deed was executed by the said William Joseph Jeffree and George Chester Shaw on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1895.

All creditors are requested to send full particulars of their claims to the trustee, on or before the first day of November, 1896.

Dated the 26th day of September, 1895.

H. G. HALL,
Solicitor for the Trustee.

Sept26-1m.

DENTISTRY.

Reduction in Prices.

Plates (Vu'canite) ... $10 00
Fillings 1 00
Ex racting 50
" Children's .. 25

—AT—

DR. W. S. DALBY'S OFFICE,

Room 3-4-18. VERNON BLOCK.
Cor. View and Douglas Streets.

Office hours from 9 a.m. till 8 p.m.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

LACROSSE.

CAPITAL CLUB.

The semi-annual meeting of the Capital lacrosse club was held last evening in the Y. M. C. A. parlors. The reports showed that the liabilities of the club had been discharged in full. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Capt. John Irving, M.P.P., for the interest he had taken in the club and the assistance rendered by him. A committee was appointed to arrange for a smoking concert to be held some time during November. The Capitals have a record for the past season that they may well feel proud of. Besides winning a large majority of the intermediate matches they helped to win several important senior matches by joining forces with the Triangles.

THE RING.

LITTLE LIKELIHOOD.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 18.—Whether the meeting of James J. Corbett and Bob Fitzsimmons shall occur at Hot Springs on October 31st is yet to be decided, but from all indications the chances are not exceedingly favorable. Gov. Clark arrived on the noon train from Little Rock, and this afternoon he met the local committee, together with the Garland county officials, in a private conference, to which not a newspaper man was admitted. The members of the conference when button-holed, said that it had been agreed in the meeting that nothing that occurred there was to be made public.

From the best information that could be worked out of the reluctant conferees it is understood that the matter is to be left by the governor in the hands of the local authorities, in whom he has confidence to properly interpret the law and carry it out. Pursuant to this, it is generally understood that Fitzsimmons has not appeared in the state as yet, and therefore Corbett cannot be made subject to arrest to-morrow. O'Donnell and Maher, who are here, are to be arrested on charges of conspiring to break the peace. The bond of $500 to be exacted will be refused, and a writ of habeas corpus issued, which will come up for trial before Chancellor Leatherman at once, and his decision is to be considered as a test of whether there is any prohibition affecting prize-fighting. The governor himself says no such law exists, and Judge Hugin confirms the opinion.

This makes the prospect for an exhibition of fistic skill here seem exceedingly roseate, providing Fitzsimmons comes to time. Manager Vendig wired Fitzsimmons to-day to come at once or the contest would be declared off. Fitzsimmons replied that he would not come here until the day before the fight. Fitzsimmons or his representative had promised to be here Monday, when a referee would be selected. He was not here. On Friday the sum of $8100 to make good the $10,000 forfeit must be in Dwyer's hands. The time is growing short. O'Donnell is at Spring Lake, Corbett's training quarters, and Peter Maher is installed at Hughes' wine gardens to finish his training. The entire galaxy of pugilistic stars gave an exhibition to a packed house in the opera house last night.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 18.—Col. Hollenberg, commanding the First Regiment, Arkansas Guards, issued orders last night to every company in his regiment to hold themselves in readiness to move to Hot Springs. In an interview this afternoon he said:

"There is no secret about the matter. Orders have been sent to every white company of militia in the state, notifying them to be in readiness to move to Hot Springs on short notice. If the prizefight is not called off at once a definite time for moving the militia to Hot Springs will be decided upon, and that time will be soon, as we do not propose to have any tricks played on us. If the managers of the fight continue their determination to have the fight come off, the militia will be called out to stop the fight. Whether the governor is right or wrong, if he sends the militia to Hot Springs the fight will be stopped. I cannot take every cognizance in the premises in deciding whether he is right or wrong."

Just how the governor proposes to pay the expenses of the militia if they are called out to Hot Springs is not known. If Garland county calls for the militia of course that county will have to be responsible financially. If the governor calls out the soldiers on his own hook, it is not known who will pay the expenses, as the state has no money appropriated for this purpose.

Corpus Christi, Tex., Oct. 18.—Martin Julian leaves here in the morning for New Orleans, whence he will go direct to Hot Springs, fully prepared to carry out Fitzsimmons' part of the agreement with the Florida Athletic Club. Both he and Fitzsimmons are very much surprised at the statement in Tuesday's papers of the change in the original agreement to a sparring exhibition with soft gloves. He indignantly denies that Fitzsimmons will engage in any such exhibition. Fitzsimmons says: "The proposed change of rules is a fake. Such a show would not be of any credit to either of us. They are just using us to let the Florida Athletic Club sell more tickets and the citizens of Hot Springs draw a crowd to town. Suppose the referee called the fight after Jim had landed on me, or I had gotten in one of my chance blows, as they call them, who would be champion? I came down here to fight Jim Corbett, and all I want is the time and place, without any interference. In the meantime I shall continue to train until such time and place are secured."

Denver, Oct. 18.—A special to the Republican from El Paso, Tex., says: To-day the citizens of El Paso subscribed $10,000 to bring the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight to this city. A telegram was received from Dan Stewart, stating that he would give a definite answer to-morrow.

BASEBALL.

PROFESSIONAL LEAGUE.

A Portland dispatch says: "There is apparently no doubt of a professional baseball league in the Pacific Northwest next season. Applications for membership in the league have been received from six cities, but only three have been definitely decided upon. These are Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. Victoria is just now the choice for the fourth city to complete the circuit. The intention is to organize the league on a percentage basis and have a sinking fund established. Each city will be called upon to deposit $500 with the president of the league as a guarantee of good faith. It is also intended to recommend the signing of playing managers in order that expenses may be reduced to a minimum. R. J. Glenalvin, who will control the Portland franchise, has already advertised in the "Sporting Life" for players, stating his address as Detroit."

FOOTBALL.

The following teams selected by the captain and vice captain of the Victoria Rugby club, will play at Caledonia park to-morrow:

Captain's team.—G. Wilson, J. M. Miller, K. Schofield, A. C. Anderson, C. W. Ward, F. B. Ward, P. R. Daniels, J. R. G. Bullen, A. Langley, C. Gamble, H. A. Holmes, C. G. Skeene, W. Englehardt, M. Egan, F. J. Daniels, W. R. Wilson, — Janion, J. H. Lawson, E. Brown.

Vice captain's team.—H. Pettigrew, J. F. Foulkes (C), T. E. Pooley, A. Crease, F. Smith, L. B. Trimen, J. K. Macrae, J. H. Austin, W. Cornwall, — Cornwall, A. B. Spain, D. C. Tuck, — Higgins, A. J. O'Reilly, H. F. Hanson, V. Innes, G. Kain, T. Smith.

The Y. M. C. A. Rugby football club will have its first Rugby practice at Beacon Hill to-morrow, commencing at 3 o'clock. All members of the club and all intending players are requested to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Victoria College team yesterday defeated a team from the Victoria Rugby club at association football by 4 goals to nil.

The autumn meeting of the Victoria Golf Club will be held at the Oak Bay links to-morrow.

OUR NORTHWEST BOUNDARY—A FOURTH OF JULY SPEECH.

To the Editor: Your correspondent, "Max," refers to me on the Alaska boundary question by saying: "Who should be more interested that we, the residents and citizens of British Columbia, and yet Mr. Begg seems to stand alone in his efforts to interest the public in the question." The great difficulty I have found, is the want of knowledge amongst many of the people on the subject—not the want of interest. As an illustration of how scanty is the knowledge of some of those who should have a general and correct idea of public questions, such as the Alaska boundary, especially, when as a member of parliament he makes a speech on the subject, the following quotation from Hansard of a speech by Col. Prior, M.P., on July 4th, 1894, will show:

"This question is of great moment to British Columbia. If the American contention is upheld, the Americans will obtain a very fine harbor and terminus, and these will be lost to British Columbia and to Canada. The contention, I believe, is that Portland canal, which is mentioned in the treaty, is the Portland canal called by that name now, whereas the contention of a large number of British Columbians, at all events, is that when that treaty was made there was no such place known as Portland canal. I should like the minister to look into this matter thoroughly. There is a gentleman now in Ottawa who has made a study of it, and he considers he can bring proof to bear out the contentions of the British Columbians."

Now, if any of your readers can tell what the gallant colonel meant by the foregoing Fourth of July speech it is more than I can. I know, however, that Portland canal was named by Vancouver in 1793, and the treaty referred to was not made until 1825.

ALEXANDER BEGG, C.C.

Victoria, October 18th, 1895.

—Yatakaori Rugs, suitable for bedrooms, bathrooms etc., can be purchased from Weiler Bros.

ROYAL Baking Powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

LIQUOR DEALERS ALARMED.

The Temperance Movement Growing to Dangerous Proportions.

Washington City, Oct. 18.—The proceedings of the National Association of Retail Liquor Dealers were conducted behind closed doors. Plans were discussed for more thorough organization of the liquor interests throughout the country. Speeches were made by many delegates, reviewing the fight made by temperance organizations and the evident concentration of the movement at the capital of the nation. The need of more radical steps for the protection of their interests and more powerful organization at Washington City to combat the temperance movement was urged, and it was asserted that without some such action the effect of the movement would soon be felt in the "shaking of the liquor interests from centre to circumference." An elaborate banquet was tendered the delegates this evening.

THE REGISTRARSHIP.

Understood That Mr. B. H. T. Drake Has Been Appointed.

It is pretty well understood in legal circles, and the Times has it on very good authority, that the Government have decided to appoint Mr. Brian H. T. Drake, of the firm of Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, registrar of the Supreme Court at Victoria.

The Government have been between two fires since the question of the appointment first came up. Mr. Drake had at least two, if not three, warm supporters in the executive, while several of the Government supporters in the legislature used their influence to secure the appointment of another legal gentleman, whom they considered better fitted for the position. As the long vacation ends next week it was absolutely necessary to take some action in the matter. There are other appointments to be made, notably the registrarship at New Westminster.

AMERICANS TO THE DEFENSE.

Officers of the Grant Flatly Deny the Sealing Shooting Story.

It will be pleasing to the sealing men and public generally to know that the officers of the United States revenue cutter Grant have entered an unqualified denial to the story that the British sealers use fire arms in Behring sea. They are quoted as follows in a dispatch from Port Townsend to the San Francisco Call of October 9th:

"Officers of the Grant aver that the patrol just ended has been the most careful ever made, not a single locality escaping the vigilance of the vessels under Commander Hooper's direction. To this fact is ascribed the few seizures that were made. Every vessel of the sealing fleet was boarded one or more times, and the laws governing the actions explicitly told. This left no excuse for violation, and those who did break the laws were promptly seized. The Grant's officers denounce the stories about indiscriminate shooting of seals by British schooner crews as a tissue of falsehoods without a single fact for origin, and say that the ill luck that pursued some of the vessels was due at least in part to the laziness of the hunters."

PERSONAL.

Miss Pemberton goes over to Vancouver to-morrow.

R. Porter returned from the mainland last evening.

Mrs. J. P. Hicks was a passenger by the Yosemite last evning.

Cesare J. Merani and Z. G. Goldberg, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

Rev. J. F. Betts returned last evening from a visit to the mainland.

F. F. Burns, of Vancouver, and John Burns, of Glasgow, are at the Driard.

—The lives of the message clerks at the telegraph office will no longer be a happy one. Manager Christie has invented a little device to keep them awake and bring them to time when their services are needed. In front of the operators' desks are receptacles for placing the messages after they have been taken. These are connected by wire to an apparatus fitted on the delivery clerk's desk which produces a loud buzzing sound when a message is placed in the receptacle, and the sound will not stop until the clerk removes the message.

A. Leflar.

DISEASED LUNGS

CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."
—A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

NOW

We want to Speak of....

CLOCKS

WE carry the finest stock of Clocks in the province. We have everything in the Clock line from the tiny Alarm Clock to the great, massive Hall Clock, and they are all going at the same absurdly **Low Prices** at which our entire stock has been marked for the Closing Out Sale.

DAVIDSON BROS.,

The Jewellers, 59 Government Street.

our attention, Ladies.

We are now prepared to make Ladies' Tailor-Made Costumes in all the latest Styles. Fashion plates from leading designers of Paris, London New York just received. Ladies desiring graceful and stylish garments should give us a call.

36 FORT STREET.

WILLIAM STEWART,
Merchant Tailor.

"The Apparel Oft Proclaims the Man."

So said the immortal William, and he probably knew something about such matters. How is yours? Does it become you? Does it fit? Our Stock of Cloths, Woolens and Worsteds is large, new and complete. Call and inspect it.

A. GREGG & SON, TAILORS,
62 Yates Street.